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U.S. Index Shows Economy May Be Speeding Up Again

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The index of leading indicators jumped 1.3 percent in November, another strong sign that the U.S. economy is growing again after a four-month pause, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

Nine of the 11 available indicators contributed to the increase in the index, which is designed to foreshadow the direction of future movement in the economy.

The growth, the largest since an increase of 1.5 percent in February, followed a revised 0.5 percent decline in October. The department earlier reported a 0.7 percent drop for October, and it also revised upward in 0.9 percent, a gain in September that had been estimated at 0.7 percent.

An increase in building permits and in a measure of the money supply, known as M2, adjusted for inflation, contributed the most to the rise in the index. An increase in the inflation-adjusted value of con-

tracts and orders for business plants and equipment was the next most important factor.

The length of the average work week grew a little; claims for unemployment insurance dropped; stock prices improved, and consumer goods orders increased as did the

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit through November rose to \$115.4 billion. Page 7.

price of some raw materials, suggesting increased demand.

Only the rate of change in business and consumer borrowing and the speed at which sellers were delivering goods were negative factors in November.

Anticipating the solid increase in the index, the economic consulting firm of Townsend-Greenspan & Co. told its clients: "Recent economic reports generally reflect a stronger economy, tipping the balance further in favor of the verdict that the third-quarter slowdown was a 'pause' rather than the prelude to a recession."

Last week, the Commerce Department estimated that the gross national product, the measure of the nation's output of goods and services, was growing at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of 2.8 percent this quarter, up from 1.6 percent in the third quarter.

A number of forecasters now expect that real GNP will rise at a 4 percent rate or more in the first half of 1985. However, some still expect another quarter or so of slower growth before such a pace is reached.

For instance, Roger Brimmer and David Wynn of Data Resources Inc. said: "We expect at least one more quarter of poor GNP growth. The trade balance has not yet fully reacted to the rise in the dollar, and the dollar has risen even farther, reaching all-time highs against several currencies."

In addition to the GNP estimate, November figures for personal income and outlays, employment and new orders for durable goods all showed strong upward movements. Industrial production, which is most directly affected by the flow of imported goods, rose only 0.4 percent, retracing a decline of the same magnitude in October.

The better economic tone also was reflected in a 0.6 percent increase in November for another composite index, the coincident indicators, which measures the current state of the economy.

In the preceding four months that index, like the economy, had not declined but had shown virtually no growth. An increase of 303,000 in the number of employees on nonfarm payrolls was the biggest factor contributing to the rise in the index.



Leszek Pekala, one of the Polish security officers accused of killing a Roman Catholic priest, in testimony Friday.

Polish Police Agent Says Priest Begged for Life

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

TORUN, Poland — The Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko pleaded with his Polish security police abductors to spare his life. One of the pro-Solidarity priest's confessed killers said Friday.

In evidence on the second day of his trial here, Leszek Pekala, a cashiered lieutenant in a security division that monitored the political activity of Roman Catholic priests, recalled how, on the night of his death, the slight and sickly Father Popieluszko bolted from the car trunk in which he was being transported and shouted, "Save me, save me, spare my life, you people."

Toward the end of nearly six hours of testimony, Mr. Pekala was questioned about pre-trial statements that the man he said organized and led the kidnapping and murder, Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, told him that an unnamed

deputy interior minister had approved the operation.

Mr. Pekala amended his evidence in court to say that Mr. Piotrowski had said that the deputy minister had wanted Father Popieluszko's activities curbed. "I mistakenly interpreted this as meaning they wanted illegal action," he said. He was not asked nor did he explain how he had not discovered his mistake since his interrogation.

He said that, while the abduction and intimidation of Father Popieluszko was planned in early October, the prospect of similar attacks on two priests known for their links to the Solidarity opposition, Henryk Jankowski and Stanislaw Malukowski, also was raised.

Mr. Pekala, another former lieutenant, Waldemar Chmielewski, and Mr. Piotrowski, have all confessed to killing Father Popieluszko and face the death sentence. A security police colonel, Adam Pietruszka, is accused of abetting the crime, a charge that he rejects. The trial was adjourned until Wednesday.

On Friday, Tribuna Ludu, the Communist Party daily newspaper, said that the opening session of the trial confirmed the government's pledge that there would be no cover-up and that "every Polish citizen has to answer for his misdeeds in a court of law."

So far, there has been little mention made in the Polish press of the glimpse into police life provided by Mr. Pekala. For example, when the crime was first planned, he said, a false license plate was needed, so one was simply stolen from a parked car.

At another time, the kidnapping team felt confident enough to switch license plates in full view of passersby. The witness said that Mr. Piotrowski told him and Mr. Chmielewski that there had been similar police abductions in the past in which the police kidnappers were never caught.

Mr. Pekala, who asserts that all along he simply followed the orders of Mr. Piotrowski, said that before the three men set out after Father Popieluszko, they obtained a so-

OPEC Seeks Price Accord; 2 U.S. Firms Cut Quotes

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries struggled toward a pricing compromise Friday after approving a vague plan for independent auditing of members oil sales.

Several OPEC delegates here said they expected the cartel to end its regular winter meeting Saturday with a final accord aimed at stopping the recent slump of prices. But the oil industry remained skeptical about prospects for reversing the slump.

[Reflecting that skepticism, Conoco Inc., a unit of Du Pont Co., said Friday that it cut the price of its "benchmark" West Texas Intermediate crude oil by \$1.30 a barrel to \$26.50, effective Jan. 1. Reuters reported from New York.

Mobile Corp. also said Friday that it would cut the price of two grades of crude, although it would leave its West Texas Intermediate unchanged at \$28.75 a barrel. Mobil said that effective Jan. 1, Kansas crude would be cut \$1 a barrel to \$27 and Illinois Sweet would drop 75 cents to \$28.]

Ministers were debating proposals to narrow the official OPEC price range. The range now is \$25 for the heaviest crudes to \$30.50 for the extra-light varieties. That compares with the current free-market range of about \$26 to \$27.75.

A decrease in demand for the light crudes in recent years has forced producers to sell below official prices, undermining OPEC's influence on the market.

Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest producer, backs a proposal to edge closer to market reality by raising heavy crudes 50 cents and trimming extra lights 25 cents.

But such producers of light crudes as Nigeria, Algeria, Libya and the United Arab Emirates were pushing for a rise of \$1 to \$1.50 in heavy crude. Such a move would make their light crudes much more competitive with the heavy crudes produced by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

One possible compromise, an Arab delegate said, would be a rise of 50 cents or so in heavy crudes now coupled with a promise to consider a further increase in March.

In any case, some oil traders say the expected price adjustments will be too modest to bring OPEC prices in line with the market.

A major problem is that most OPEC members want to keep the price of Arab light, the benchmark crude, at \$28, though it has been trading in the free market recently at \$27.50 to \$28. Keeping the benchmark well above the market level makes it difficult to bring other prices toward realistic levels.



Ballots being emptied Friday at a counting station in New Delhi as tallying began.

Vietnamese Closing on Headquarters Of Cambodian Guerrilla Organization

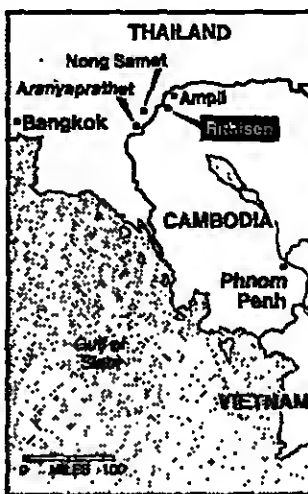
The Associated Press

NONG SAMET, Thailand — Vietnamese forces moved closer to the headquarters of a Cambodian resistance group Friday after capturing the group's largest stronghold, Thai military sources said.

The sources near the battle zone said that artillery shells exploded near Ampil camp Friday, fired from 105mm howitzers based northeast of the camp.

Ampil is 12 miles (about 19 kilometers) northeast of the rebels' largest camp, Rithien, which was overrun by the Vietnamese on Wednesday, the second day of their offensive. The guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front are armed mainly with rifles and mortars.

A guerrilla commander said his fighters destroyed a Soviet-built tank Friday while trying to dislodge Hanoi's troops from Rithien. The commander, Lia Ne, was overheard radioing to his head-



quarters that his troops had destroyed a T-54 tank near the Buddhist temple at the camp and damaged another tank.

Lia Ne told reporters that his

troops had killed or wounded 70 to 80 Vietnamese at Rithien.

There have been conflicting casualty figures, but Thai and guerrilla commanders have estimated several hundred Cambodians and Vietnamese killed or wounded since Hanoi's offensive began Tuesday. Artillery fire from the fighting has landed in Thailand, and Thai border forces in the area are on alert.

Thai intelligence officers in Bangkok said that about 1,000 Vietnamese troops had moved from the northeast and southwest Friday to within a half-mile of Ampil.

The UN Border Relief Organization said that Ampil's 23,500 civilians already had evacuated their bamboo and thatched shacks and were huddled along a Thai-built anti-tank ditch. The ditch is inside Thailand but the refugees have not yet fled to prepared evacuation

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Gandhi Sweeps To Wide Lead In India Voting

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi appeared headed early Saturday toward a landslide victory in India's parliamentary elections.

Mr. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party was ahead of its rivals in incomplete election returns for the contested 511 seats in the Lok Sabha, or governing house of Parliament, capturing nearly 8 out of every 10 seats. By 2 A.M., the party had taken 185 of 236 constituencies where results had been declared, the official All India Radio said.

More than 230 million voters went in the polls. Projections of voting trends suggested that Mr. Gandhi would win more than 400 seats in Parliament, a majority greater than those commanded both by his assassinated mother, Indira, or his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister.

The Congress (I) Party currently holds 355 seats in Parliament, followed by the Communist Party (Marxist) with 36 seats, the People's Party with 25, the Janata Party with 21 and the splinter Bharatiya Janata Party with 16.

Voting trends indicated that the populous Hindi-speaking belt in the north, the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, would give Mr. Gandhi's party nearly 200 of 225 seats.

Several opposition leaders, including the Bharatiya Janata Party leader, Atal Behari Vajpayee, and the Janata Party leader, Chandra Shekhar, were trailing far behind their opponents.

Mr. Vajpayee said Friday that his defeat in the Gwalior district by the former maharaja Madhraj Rao Scindia, of the former Gwalior princely state, was "in no small measure due to money power, muscle power and ministerial power."

Mr. Vajpayee, whose leg was broken during the campaign in an attack by political rivals, said he would continue to fight against the "criminalization of politics, the institutionalization of corruption and the devaluation of democratic in-

situations which the Congress (I) symbolizes."

The Congress Party, however, suffered a major setback in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, where the regionally based Telugu Desam Party led in at least 25 of the 42 districts. The home affairs minister, P.V. Narsimha Rao, was unexpectedly defeated by the Bharatiya Janata candidate, C. Janga Reddy, but Mr. Rao, contesting also in Maharashtra state, won a seat in Parliament anyway.

Last August, Mrs. Gandhi tried to unseat the government of Andhra Pradesh, led by the chief minister, N.T. Rama Rao, a former screen star. Mr. Rama Rao mounted a statewide campaign and was reinstated.

But Saturday's election returns did not show the expected backlash against Congress (I) in neighboring southern India states. The party was leading in 25 of the 28 parliamentary districts in Karnataka state and with an alliance with the all-India Dravidian party in adjacent Tamil Nadu appeared headed for another victory. In Kerala state, which, like West Bengal is dominated by the Communist Party, Congress (I) was leading strongly in 13 of the 13 seats it was contesting.

In West Bengal, where Congress (I) holds only four of 42 parliamentary seats, the party held firm leads in five districts and slender margins in eight others.

Soviet Says It Is Testing A Model of Space Shuttle

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is testing a model of a reusable space vehicle, similar in concept to the U.S. space shuttle, but is not convinced of its economic viability, a top Soviet scientist said Friday.

Ronald Z. Sagdeyev, head of the Soviet Space Research Institute, confirmed that the spacecraft Cosmos-1614, which orbited the Earth on Dec. 19 and splashed down in the Black Sea, was an experiment in reusable spacecrafts.

"I can confirm we are considering technical and economical aspects," Mr. Sagdeyev said. The Soviet Union would like to do much more research because "we are not completely convinced" the shuttle is economically justified, he said.

He added: "I don't think we will eventually have a copy of the American model," referring to the U.S. shuttle now in operation.

Mr. Sagdeyev answered questions after a news conference on the Soviet Vega project, which is studying Halley's comet with the cooperation of scientists from other countries.

The Soviet news agency Tass, in reporting the descent of Cosmos-1614 in the Black Sea last week, referred to it only as "another artificial Earth satellite." But Western analysts have concluded that the Dec. 19 test was one in a series with so-called spacecrafts.

Pictures of the model were taken by Australians in 1983 when a Soviet ship was seen retrieving a 10-foot-long (three-meter) craft, resembling the U.S. shuttle in outline, from the Indian Ocean.

The craft tested by the Russians is considered to be a one-third-scale model of a spacecraft. Like the U.S. shuttle, the spacecraft is reusable, capable of controlled descents.

The Soviet Union also is believed to be developing a larger reusable space vehicle that could carry more equipment and that more closely resembles the shuttle.

In public statements, the Russians have been critical of the U.S. shuttle program, saying it is risky, expensive and part of U.S. designs to militarize space.

The U.S. Library of Congress has compiled figures that show that more than half of everything sent into space by both the Soviet Union and the United States has a military application. Last week, it was reported that the next U.S. shuttle flight will put into orbit a secret air force satellite.

Mr. Sagdeyev, a member of the Soviet Academy of Science, said the Vega mission, involving two unmanned space probes launched this month, was proceeding smoothly.

The two probes, carrying equipment made by U.S., French, Polish, Bulgarian and Czechoslovak scientists, will drop robot landers into Venus's atmosphere in June and then continue toward a rendezvous with Halley's comet.

Marxists Struggle to Justify China's New Look

The writer of this dispatch has just completed a three-year assignment as bureau chief of The New York Times in Beijing.

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The sweeping economic changes set in motion by China's leadership over the last six years have produced an almost total reinterpretation of the country's official Communist ideology.

While Soviet-style Marxism has become mixed down, the Chinese are evolving a more flexible

China Under Deng: A Practical Path

Last of two articles

system. They have peeled away some would say repudiated — familiar Marxist tenets that retarded the nation's ability to modernize itself.

The leadership of Deng Xiaoping has scrapped the personality cult of Mao and has muted the call for class struggle. Beijing no longer talks of exporting revolution, but of importing Western technology and management techniques.

The dogmatism epitomized by the Little Red Book of Mao's sayings has given way in tinkering, as Beijing casts about for ways to justify dismantling the agricultural communes and cutting back central planning. Practice, not theory, has been declared the sole criterion of truth.

Communist Party theoreticians concede the ideology is in flux. "There are no Marxist quotations for what we are doing now," said Professor Su Shaozhi, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. "If we used quotations, we would be dogmatic."

China's theoreticians have been handed a staggering job of reconstructing the ideology. The ultimate guiding principle has been Mr. Deng's aphorism that a cat of any color is good if it catches mice.

"It can be a black or white cat but it must be a cat, not a dog," Mr. Su said. "For us, a cat means socialism."

Thus, the new plans in break up the government-run airlines and rail system to make them more efficient have been called consistent with Communist goals. So have condominiums for sale in cities and a joint-stock company set up near Guangzhou.



Peasants working the fields in Gansu province are aided by a new irrigation canal.

The People's Daily, the party newspaper, has assured readers that getting rich and buying consumer goods is not decadent if it makes life more pleasant.

The Beijing leadership cannot afford to discard Marxism, however. That would undercut the mandate of the Communist Party that has ruled for 35 years. It would also cast asid the party's 40 million members, who have made careers out of being true believers.

Moreover, Mr. Deng and his colleagues consider themselves no less Communist for flirting with capitalist practices. Mr. Deng said recently that communism should manifest its superiority by improving people's material life.

While retaining Lenin's centralized party structure, China has broken away from the Soviet and Maoist economic models and reduced many of the Marxist verities to mere ritual.

The Chinese Revolution has been victorious because Comrade Mao Zedong integrated Marxism-Leninism with China's realities and followed China's own road," Mr. Deng said recently. "In our construction, we will also follow our own road by integrating Marxism-Leninism with the conditions in our country."

Some diplomatic observers believe that the party has had no choice but to maintain that the new approach, elements of which evoke China's reconstruction of the early 1950s, after the civil war, was what it had in mind all along.

To get the country moving again, ideological adjustment became necessary. The encouragement of private enterprise, which now employs 11 million people, is justified on the ground that it supplements rather than replaces the government-run sector. Likewise, the dismantling of the commune production brigades in favor of family-style sharecropping is said to be consistent with the basic tenet of state ownership of the land.

For such exegesis, the leadership has increasingly turned from orthodox ideologists to younger, more tractable interpreters of Marxism-Leninism. It has also slighted the party's ideological journal, Red Flag, in favor of the more widely read People's Daily.

The party still inveighs against bourgeois influences but it is hard-pressed to define them. A campaign against "spiritual pollution" a year ago was seized on by some in attack new trends and was canceled in January.

The ideologists have been most

nimble in explaining why Hong Kong, under a formula reached with Britain, will be allowed to keep its capitalist economy and life-style for at least 50 years after the colony reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997. This arrangement, which treats Hong Kong as a special administrative region, has been offered in Taiwan.

Wang Shuren argued in People's Daily that this preservation of capitalism did not contradict the constitution, which calls communism the basic system of the People's Republic of China.

"For the good of the whole country, it is necessary to maintain the socialist system," Mr. Wang said. "But for some localities, it is better to let them keep their capitalist system within the special administrative regions. This does not change the fact that China is a socialist country and will continue to develop socialism in the future."

While Marx unequivocally predicted the collapse of capitalism, the Chinese now imply that its outer crust may rot away, leaving a productive core for the foundations of communism. In October, an article in People's Daily said people need not fear capitalism.

"In reality, there are many

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WORLD BRIEFS

Greenland Demands to Quit EC Jan. 1

NUUK, Greenland (Reuters) — Greenland's home-rule government has demanded the right to leave the European Community Jan. 1 as planned, despite a last-minute French veto, Jonathan Motzfeldt, head of the Greenland administration, said Friday.

At a meeting in the Greenland capital Thursday night, the government urged Denmark, which formerly ruled the island, to ensure that Greenland should leave "unilaterally and without agreements, pending completion of all ratification procedures." Greenland's bid to be the first country to leave the bloc faced an initial delay because the Irish parliament did not ratify the exit terms before the Christmas holidays as the nine other members of the community had done.

Pending Irish ratification, widely seen as a formality, the community worked out provisional arrangements with Greenland for exports and fishing to go into force from Jan. 1. But Paris told Brussels Thursday it could not agree to the deal. Danish Foreign Ministry officials said they were unsure of the reasons behind France's veto.

Soviet Is to Refurbish Plants in China

BEIJING (Reuters) — The Soviet Union agreed Friday to assist China in modernizing several dozen industrial plants and other projects built with Soviet help in the 1950s.

At the same time, the two countries announced an increase of 22 percent in the targeted figure for their bilateral trade next year, over and above what was agreed to four weeks ago. The new amount of 4.6 billion Swiss francs (about \$1.8 billion) is 1 billion more Swiss francs than the figure set after annual trade talks in Moscow last month.

The developments occurred at the end of a nine-day visit here by V. Arkhipov, a Soviet first deputy prime minister who is an alternate member of the Kremlin's ruling Politburo. The visit was the most important to China by any Soviet official in 15 years, and the two sides appeared intent on ending it in a manner that emphasized the heightened good will between them.

The Soviet undertaking is to help in modernizing aging Chinese industrial plants and other projects dating back to the period before the two nations fell into a feud 25 years ago. It was contained in one of three agreements that Mr. Arkhipov and his Chinese counterpart, Yao Yizhi, signed in a ceremony at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Warsaw Pact Nations Plan Meeting

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Konstantin U. Chernenko and his East European allies will gather in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia next month, shortly after a meeting between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers, Tass has announced.

The Sofia meeting, which will include prime ministers, foreign and defense ministers as well as Communist Party leaders, will be the first meeting of the Warsaw Pact leaders since the alliance met in Prague in January 1984. The Warsaw Pact members are the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

Tass said on Thursday that the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, the pact's highest organ, would take place in Sofia in mid-January. It gave no exact date.

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko are due to meet in Geneva on Jan. 7. Diplomats regard the timing of the Warsaw Pact meeting as important and said that the Soviet Union and its allies could be expected to issue a statement of East-West arms control at their meeting.

Japan Raises Defense Outlay by 6.9%

TOKYO (AFP) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone approved Friday a 6.9-percent increase in the Japanese defense budget for 1985; officials said. The decision is seen as controversial as it effectively breaks the traditional limits on defense spending.

According to government policy, defense spending must not exceed one percent of the country's gross national product for the year. Mr. Nakasone's decision allocates 3.1 trillion yen (\$21.5 billion) to defense, just inside the limit at 0.997 percent of a GNP of almost \$25.5 trillion yen. However, a Defense Agency spokesman said the one-percent limit had been virtually broken, since the figures did not take into account armaments forces pay raises, agreed to this fall but backdated to April.

The opposition is expected to strongly contest the increase when the budget is voted in parliament. At the same time, Mr. Nakasone's decision is likely to please the United States, which has been urging Japan to spend more on defense.

Veterans File New Agent Orange Suit

WASHINGTON (LAT) — A group of Vietnam War veterans have filed a \$1.8-billion class-action lawsuit against the U.S. government, saying that a \$180-million settlement reached in May with manufacturers of the herbicide Agent Orange was "far less than the actual value of the veterans' claims."

Boston Musselwhite, a Houston attorney representing the veterans, said the suit filed in U.S. District Court on Thursday would seek to force the government to pay the approximate difference between the \$2 billion in damages originally sought and the amount of the settlement.

Agent Orange was used by U.S. forces in the Vietnam War to destroy leaves and other greenery that served as cover for South Vietnamese guerrillas and North Vietnamese soldiers fighting the U.S.-supported government in Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City. Since then, American veterans have complained of a variety of ailments—including cancer and birth defects in their children—that they blame on their exposure to dioxin, an extremely toxic byproduct of the defoliant.

Argentine Courts to Try Commanders

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — The Argentine Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that former military commanders may be tried for human rights abuses in civilian courts. The ruling late Thursday means that most former junta members, accused by President Raul Alfonsin of mass murder, torture and kidnapping, will not be tried exclusively by their peers in military tribunals as they had wished.

The nine former military junta members, including three former presidents, Jorge Videla, Roberto Viola and Leopoldo Galtieri, had contended they could only be tried in military courts because the Argentine Constitution states that people must be tried by their "natural judges."

Mr. Alfonsin, in one of his first acts as president a year ago, asked the military supreme court to try the nine for mass murder, torture and the disappearances of nearly 9,000 people in the 1970s. That court demonstrated reluctance, and the cases were transferred to civilian jurisdiction.

For the Record

About 40 East Germans, encamped in West Germany's embassy in Bonn said Friday.

The Jordanian government has approved death sentences for 15 persons convicted in absentia of selling their property on the Israeli-occupied West Bank to Israelis, Petra, the Jordanian news agency, reported Friday.

French officials informed Ha Van Lam, the Vietnamese ambassador to Paris, Friday of their concern about the fate of Mai Van Hanh, a French national who has been sentenced to death as a spy in Hanoi.

The Soviet Union detonated an underground nuclear explosion Friday at its main testing ground in eastern Kazakhstan, the Netherlands Meteorological Observatory at The Hague said.

Switzerland has agreed to serve as host for talks between Britain and Spain on the future of Gibraltar, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday in Bern. The talks will be held in Geneva on Feb. 5-6.

Malta's new prime minister, Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, has retained the entire cabinet that served under Dom Mintoff, who resigned as prime minister on Dec. 22.

OPEC Seeking Price Accord

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Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which proposed the auditing, have been suggesting that they will stop trying to prop up prices unless other members end their cheating.

Meanwhile, OPEC enlisted modest support from Malaysia and Brunei, which are not members but are attending the meeting as observers.

Subroto said Brunei agreed to cut its planned 1985 output to 160,000 barrels a day from 169,000. Malaysia said it would produce 420,000 barrels rather than 460,000 barrels as previously planned.

Danik Rastam Hadi, head of the Malaysian delegation, said his country wanted to "do our little bit" to prevent "the prospect of prices doing a yo-yo."

Soviet Catch-22: More Computers, Yes; Free Information, No

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — For anyone feeling threatened by the spread of little computers into businesses, schools and homes, there is still a sanctuary in the developed world where the abacus is king and floppy disks are badly manufactured phonograph records.

No young Russians sit glued to video screens chasing invaders from outer space and none of their older brothers are busy at their personal computers finding ways to break into private mainframes.

The situation is one that may give comfort to the guardians of secrecy in the Kremlin. But it is one that is alarming members of the scientific and academic elite, who are saying that unless something is done to raise computer consciousness in the Soviet Union, the East-West gap in electronic technology will become unbridgeable.

Anatoli P. Alexandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences, said last January in L'Espresso, the government newspaper, that trying to bring computers had become a national priority.

"We must build a program somewhat like the one we developed in eliminate illiteracy after the October Revolution, a program that is probably no less important in today's world," he said.

Action has been slow and cautious. Part of the reason is that popularizing the computer would make it difficult to continue tight controls on information.

So far, pilot programs have been set up at two schools, in Moscow and in Novosibirsk, with 20 personal computers each. Officials say 150 schools are expected to have programs by 1986.

The focus of the training is a table-top model named Agat, for which the Apple II served as a

prototype. Some Soviet wags have suggested that the Agat could more properly be called yabloko, Russian for apple.

Production of Agat computers has been slow. Yevgeni P. Velikhov, a vice president of the Academy of Sciences who heads the Department of Information Science, Computer Technology and Automation, said in a recent issue of the academy's journal Vestnik that production was still of the order of "tens a year" and that quality was a problem.

The designer of the computer, A.F. Ioffe of the Ministry of the Radio Industry, wrote recently: "Mass production of this machine demands a solution to the problem of reliability of all its components. And this requires huge expenditures and even a certain change in the psychology of the workers, who are still oriented toward gross production."

The allusion was to an aspect of economic planning that still emphasizes the overall fulfillment of "gross production" plans expressed in rubles, instead of meeting the demand for a specific range of high-quality goods.

Although large computers have long become a fixture in government agencies, large industrial plants and in the military, the debate over the spread of personal computers has disclosed an anxiety that unless Soviet society can be made "computer friendly," computers will remain an exotic tool.

Mr. Alexandrov wrote, "We are not making sufficiently effective use of even the comparatively few computers being manufactured for industry and for design, and research agencies."

The problem, he said, is a lack of trained personnel and the fact that managers are "not sufficiently aware of the potential of computers." His urgency

seemed to stem from the embargo imposed by the United States on the export of electronic technology to the Soviet Union.

In the 1970s, Soviet leaders hoped to keep abreast of the West through imports of high technology. But the embargo imposed by former President Jimmy Carter after Soviet forces joined the fighting in Afghanistan drove home to the Russians that they would have to develop their own electronic expertise. The result has been a concerted effort within the Soviet bloc to develop its own computer industry, and an effort by Soviet agents to tap Western technology by whatever means possible.

The longer-term solution is to get computers into schools.

"The coming of computers to the schools is inevitable," Andrei P. Yershov, a computer expert in the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences, wrote. "It is an indispensable factor in the spread of information. Schools must assimilate the computer as a subject and as a tool of study. Programming must become a second literacy."

But while Soviet scientists cite slow production, shoddy computers, lack of consumer interest and similar factors, Western experts believe a far greater obstacle stands in the way — the inherent wariness of the state about any technology whose gist is information.

Professor Loren Graham of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a specialist in Soviet science policy, wrote recently that the access to data inherent in computer use runs counter to basic principles of Soviet control.

"The Soviet Union has a tradition of barring individual control over communications," he wrote. "It controls information zealously and is the most secretive industrialized power."

This is a system where not only statistics for most metals, but the provincial output of such seemingly innocuous goods as cotton fabrics is now secret, not to speak of infant mortality, grain production and crime rates.

There is also the specter of dissidents armed with high-speed printers, churning out copies of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's history of the Soviet labor camp system, "Gulag Archipelago," from floppy disks smuggled in by foreign tourists.

At Soviet offices, common office copiers are kept under strict control and are locked away at night.

Such considerations effectively rule out the possibility that private citizens will be able to buy personal computers anytime soon, and officials usually talk about supplying them to schools, offices and research facilities.

The problem the Soviet Union thus faces is how to join in the information revolution without giving away information. The traditional approach has been to give access on a need-to-know basis. Academic researchers working on the United States, for example, are allowed to consult the closely guarded files of American periodicals.

But the proponents of computerization say that computer literacy must be spread broadly if the Soviet Union is to learn how to apply the new technology.

"One of the most important tasks before us is to develop an interest in personal computers among consumers," Mr. Velikhov of the Academy of Sciences wrote. "So far only tens are being produced per year, and there has been little interest beyond a small group of biologists, chemists and other specialists."

"This leads to a vicious circle: Consumers do not see any need for personal computers... and producers do not produce them," he added.

U.S. Speeds Famine Relief to Ethiopian Refugees in Sudan

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is giving priority in emergency airlifts and sealifts to Sudan to help it cope with a new wave of refugees from northern Ethiopia who are crossing the border on foot to escape famine, Reagan administration officials say.

In a briefing, F. Allen Harris, director of the State Department's emergency refugee operations office, said he had just returned from witnessing a tide of about 50,000 men, women and children walking from the Ethiopian provinces of Eritrea and Tigre on two separate routes.

The two provinces, hard hit by the drought in eastern Africa, also have secessionist movements hostile to the government in Addis Ababa.

Mr. Harris said there was a confirmed report that Ethiopian Air Force planes attacked a refugee trail on Dec. 7, killing 18 people and wounding 53. Princeton Lyman, a deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said the Ethiopians might have thought these were armed insurgents on the move.

He said thousands of Ethiopians were reaching the border area daily and that there was no way of predicting when the flow would stop. There are estimated to be about three million people living in Tigre and Eritrea, he said.

"What we know is that people are hungry, and because they are hungry they keep moving," Mr. Harris said. "I don't think we ex-

pect all the three million people in move. We don't have a good understanding of how many people may move."

State Department officials have refused to comment on what if any aid the United States was giving to rebel relief organizations in the contested Ethiopian provinces. But according to Western diplomatic sources, the United States, with the help of private charity organizations, has been quietly funneling food to these areas for the last year.

The sources said 30,000 to 40,000 metric tons (33,000 to 44,000 short tons) of food have been shipped to Sudanese ports and then carried by truck to the rebellion-affected provinces for distribution. The sources, who requested anonymity because of the political sensitivity of the effort, said that while the Ethiopian government was aware of the aid, State Department officials were concerned it would block future shipments if the effort were widely publicized.

The refugees are being gathered in reception centers, Mr. Harris said. One is at Wadcheriffe, near Kassala. In August, there were 4,500 refugees in that camp. But last week the number had risen to 33,000, all of them Eritreans. The camp had temporarily run out of water and was so short of food that it could admit no new refugees.

A measles epidemic had broken out in the camp, affecting children particularly, Mr. Harris said that normal children rarely die from measles, but that when they are malnourished and tired, as they were after a trek as long as 30 or 40 days, the mortality rate was high.



Senator Edward M. Kennedy touring a village near the Sudanese city of Kassala. He ended a two-week tour of drought- and famine-affected areas in Ethiopia and Sudan Wednesday.

At Sefawa, there are 26,000 people, with 5,000 more being held at the border, awaiting accommodations. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has moved 9,000 from Sefawa to a place called El Fan, 180 miles (290 kilometers) to the west, where there is an irrigation site with water.

James N. Purcell, director of the State Department's bureau for refugee programs, said that even though the Ethiopians were going to Sudan for help, Sudan itself is "suffering from drought and a weakened economy." But its roads and airfields make it more accessible to relief efforts than Ethiopia's northern provinces. The United Nations estimated last summer that the program for refugees in Africa in 1985 would cost \$142 million, of which \$38.7 million was allocated to Sudan, Mr. Purcell said. In October, the United States pledged \$39.8 million for African refugees.

Craxi Admits 'Failures' in Bomb Inquiry

Reuters

ROME — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said that inquiries into terrorist bombings in Italy have resulted in "a bitter series of failures" and that there had been "interference and collusion" within official organizations.

Mr. Craxi spoke before the Senate, or upper house, Thursday night, following a memorial service in Bologna for the 15 victims of a train bombing near the city last Sunday.

Renzo Imbeni, Bologna's Communist mayor, had said after the ceremony that terrorist attacks continued "because this terrorism by massacre goes unpunished."

Mr. Imbeni said no one had been arrested for bombings that have killed 140 people in northern Italy over the past 15 years "because there was complicity and protection within the state apparatus."

In the Senate, Mr. Craxi promised that there would be "no wavering, deviation or any secrecy." He said there had been interference from within unnamed state bodies but did not elaborate.

Mr. Imbeni's comments were criticized by Mr. Craxi's Socialist Party, which accused the mayor of trying to score political points. Mr. Craxi, in turn, was assailed by the opposition Communists. Senator Ugo Pecchioli said the prime minister had failed to explain why rightist terrorists were not punished.

The groups ranged from the rightist New Order and the leftist Red Brigades to a group called the "Islamic Warriors," the Mafia and a hitherto unknown organization from the largely German-speaking South Tyrol region.

Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, the interior minister, told the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house, that there had been 23 claims of responsibility for Sunday's bombing from anonymous callers purporting to represent at least 12 groups.

A New Look For China

(Continued from Page 1)

things in capitalism that are useful in socialism," the article said. "We only want to reject the decadent and reactionary things."

Such statements fly in the face of the revolution espoused by Mao, whose exposure to Marxism when he helped found the party in 1921 was confined to the Communist manifesto. The weightier writings of Marx and Engels had not been translated into Chinese then.

The press has criticized ideologists for being slow to rationalize the changes made by Mr. Deng. For example, some workers asked how they could be deprived of bonuses or threatened with dismissal if they were theoretically the owners of the means of production.

But one official said most people shrugged off such inconsistencies. "Most people today don't care whether something is capitalist or socialist," he said. "They just want their lives to improve. The details are a matter for the theoreticians."

Scholar Defends Shift

A leading Chinese theoretician on Friday defended his nation's rejection of orthodox Marxism, saying that the 19th century philosopher's doctrine is "far from enough" to solve China's economic problems, United Press International reported from Beijing.

"The Marxist classics cannot solve many of China's problems," said Yu Guangyuan, 69, former director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Mr. Yu is one of China's senior Marxist ideologists. "The major problem that classical Marxism sought to solve was the problem of socialist revolution, but the major problem we wish to solve is the problem of socialist construction," Mr. Yu said.

Vietnamese Close In on Rebel Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

sites deeper inside Thai territory. An all-out assault on Ampil would increase the refugee burden and the fall of the camp would be a major blow to the front, one of three major resistance groups fighting Hanoi's occupation forces and the smaller army of the pro-Hanoi Cambodian government set up after Vietnam invaded in late 1978.

Ampil is better defended than was Rithisen, which was penetrated by a tank-led attack. Ampil is defended by an estimated 5,000 well-entrenched guerrillas, fringed by thick forests and somewhat protected by a lake. Rithisen is located on a flat, sparsely vegetated plain where tanks could easily maneuver.

At Rithisen, accurate Vietnamese artillery fire thwarted rebel efforts in counterattack the camp, the military sources said. More than half of the camp has been razed or burned by the Vietnamese.

Journalists were told by the guerrillas that some of their wounded fellow fighters could not be evacuated from Rithisen because of the Vietnamese artillery, which appeared to be accurately directed by forward observers.

A Thai officer, who has observed Vietnamese operations in past years, said the Vietnamese would probably pull out of Rithisen on their own. "It's not worth holding a wasteland," he said.

Guerrilla officials have said they deliberately pulled out of Rithisen and were seeking to cut the Vietnamese Army's supply lines and harass it with small unit raids.

Patrick A.J. Van de Velde, a UN officer, said that 62,000 former residents of Rithisen were being cared for by international aid agencies at an evacuation site known as Red Hill. The UN border group is the key co-ordinating agency for international relief at the Thai-Cambodian border.

Mr. Van de Velde said there are now on Thai soil about 124,500 Cambodians — excluding those from Ampil — who were driven out of their camps over the past year.

Vietnam-Cambodia War

The Associated Press

Vietnamese forces, in their sixth dry-season offensive in Cambodia, are fighting for control of the largest Cambodian resistance camp and have staged other attacks along the length of the Thai-Cambodian border.

Here is a look at developments in the conflict.

THE OPPOSING SIDES: The Vietnamese, who invaded Cambodia in late 1978, are fighting three major Cambodian resistance groups — the Communist Khmer Rouge whom they removed from power, the anti-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and followers of the former Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The Vietnamese maintain about 160,000 troops in Cambodia and are assisted by the small army of the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. Armed strength of the resistance is generally estimated at more than 30,000 for the Khmer Rouge, 12,000 for the KPNLF and 5,000 for the Sihanouk forces.

THE VIETNAMESE STRATEGY: Hanoi rarely broadcasts its intentions but Western analysts believe Vietnam is trying to inflict maximum damage on the resistance to prevent penetrations of the interior during the monsoon season. The penetrations escalated dramatically earlier this year.

THE ALLIES: The Soviet Union is Vietnam's prime supporter and military supplier. The Heng Samrin government is recognized almost exclusively by Soviet bloc countries.

China provides most of the weapons to the guerrillas. They are funneled through Thailand, which aids the guerrillas in a number of ways. The three-party coalition is recognized by the United Nations and enjoys strong backing from the United States and the Association of South East Asian Nations, which includes Thailand and five other countries.

THE CASUALTIES: As in past years, Cambodian civilians have been killed, wounded and forced to evacuate their homes. The United Nations says about 124,500 civilians of a total Cambodian border zone population of 250,000 are being cared for by international aid agencies in temporary refugee sites inside Thailand. There are about 20 camps along the frontier, each controlled by one of the three resistance groups. These civilians are former inhabitants of six camps inside Cambodia. More are expected to flee Cambodia.

Pole Testifies on Priest Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

called "W" pass, which gave them authority to dismiss any police inspection.

On an aborted mission to kidnap the priest a week before the abduction, the three men felt bold enough with the pass to drink vodka and drive, something most Poles would never do in light of rigorous and harsh drunken driving enforcement.

Six days later, as they were transporting the unconscious and perhaps dead priest to the dam from which they buried his body, they were stopped by a police patrol car. The defendant said that they were waved on when they showed the special "W" pass.

Mr. Pekala said that he had helped take the priest's body from the trunk and helped truss it in

such a way that if he had regained consciousness and straightened his legs, he would have tightened the noose around his neck and be strangled.

Mr. Pekala said he also wrapped tape over a gag in the priest's mouth. Finally, he said, a sack of stones tied to Father Popieluszko's body.

He said that he and Mr. Chmielewski urged that the priest, who he believed was already dead, be left in the woods. "Only the water," he quoted Mr. Popieluszko as replying. "I realized then that the priest would have to die and that it was no longer important whether he was dead or alive," he said. "I only wondered how things had reached this point. I was helpless. I stopped thinking, but I told myself I had to continue to obey orders."

Table clock "Colonna Bulgari", solid silver.

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Herald Tribune

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Arms Talks — Seriously?

Ambassador Edward Rowny, who was head of the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, says that it is President Reagan's strategic defense initiative — the so-called "star wars" program — that has brought the Soviet Union back to the arms control conference table. Mr. Rowny has told a Voice of America interviewer that the "star wars" initiative "is the catalyst" responsible for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's forthcoming meeting in Geneva with Secretary of State George Shultz.

That raises a basic question as to what these talks about arms control can accomplish. Members of the Reagan administration have in the past debated the utility of holding arms negotiations at all, and the reliability of any agreement made with Moscow. Influential people at the Pentagon and in the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency have argued that the history of such negotiations reveals a series of setbacks to U.S. security. They have been inclined to tolerate such a meeting as the one coming up in Geneva only as a politically expedient exercise in reassuring public opinion.

The fundamental decision here is President Reagan's to make. Meanwhile, though, as Henry Kissinger warned in this newspaper on Dec. 17, the Reagan administration seems to be stuck on the argument over whether arms control talks should take place at all, at the very moment when it is about to go off to Geneva to resume them.

Are both sides prepared to give, as well as to take, in whatever negotiations result from the Gromyko-Shultz meeting?

If yes, it becomes essential to consider the

observation put forward by Mr. Rowny. If Moscow's dominant motivation in resuming talks is to obtain the abandoning of some effective limit on the development of a satellite-based strategic defense system, that system will have to be discussed.

This is a new area of research that is potentially of crippling expense for the Soviet Union. It opens up the possibility of a crucial U.S. strategic advantage, albeit a defensive one, in the medium term.

Secretary Shultz told a NATO press conference on Dec. 14 that "while I don't know how you bargain about a research program, you can certainly talk about it. At any rate, just how the discussions and negotiations about space-related matters will be handled is one of those things that we're discussing in detail with the president." Soon Robert McFarlane, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, has argued that "the research program and our intentions for it have to be on the table and a matter for discussion and agreement and negotiation." But then Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger declared flatly that the president would not bargain away the space defense program.

That program, in any event, will not be the only issue in Geneva. Whatever the issue, serious negotiation presupposes a willingness to contemplate reciprocal concessions. And if the United States and the Soviet Union go to Geneva, and beyond, it should be with the recognition that, in Mr. Kissinger's phrase, the chance may exist to change "not only the tone but also the substance of international relations."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Afghanistan Fights On

Did the Soviets, given to planning, have a five-year plan for the conquest of Afghanistan when they invaded in December 1979? If so, they have not fulfilled it. Neither by their own brutal efforts nor by the service of their few Afghan recruits have they managed to put down a brave resistance. Simple people, fighting with hand-me-down weapons, have borne tremendous odds and kept a modern, well-armed state from imposing an alien political will. The fight for freedom in Afghanistan is an awesome spectacle and deserves generous tribute. Does it also deserve greater American support, beyond the reported several hundred million dollars now being provided?

Many in the Afghan resistance think so, and a broad collection of American liberals and conservatives, admiring the fighters' courage and anti-communism, appears to agree. In Congress in October a unanimous resolution urged "material aid, as the United States considers appropriate, to help the Afghan people fight effectively for their freedom." Some of the resolution's sponsors say the amounts and kinds of help reaching the guerrillas mock the agreed significance of their cause.

It seems strange to find an administration led by Ronald Reagan having to fend off a charge of letting down the Afghans. The irony, however, does credit to the administration's

sense. No doubt the flow of "material aid," including not only humanitarian assistance but also arms, could be improved; inefficiency, corruption and leakage are said to plague the long and necessarily devious pipeline. The Reagan administration understands, however, as some of its critics do not, the grounds for residual discretion and restraint.

Specifically, the interests of Pakistan, the key guerrilla sanctuary and a country vulnerable to Soviet reprisal, are critical. Its support of the Afghan resistance has brought it an immense refugee burden (3 million people) and 63 aerial incursions from Afghanistan this year alone. Its judgment of the risks must be respected on matters of aid to the Afghans.

The United Nations, by repeated top-heavy votes, offers the Soviet Union a negotiated withdrawal protecting the internationally accepted Soviet interest in Afghanistan's neutrality and nonalignment. But the Soviets continue to press a policy seemingly aimed at eventual absorption of Afghanistan as a constituent Soviet "republic." This policy is rejected even by many of the Third World countries that otherwise seldom question the Moscow line. The Kremlin remains isolated on the issue. Its only practical prospect of breaking out is to go the United Nations way.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Afghanistan Five Years Later

The Russian contingent, as Moscow prefers to call the troops, faces a formidable resistance movement armed with equipment supplied by nations as diverse as Saudi Arabia, China and the United States. The movement's weakness — internal division along religious, political and tribal lines — is Moscow's strength. [But] the fighting could drag on. The longer it continues, the harder it may be for the Soviet Union to get out of the quagmire. It is a great pity that the Soviet public, kept largely uninformed about what is going on in Afghanistan, has little or no power to influence the Kremlin.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

In five years the Soviets, despite their enormous superiority, have clearly failed to put down the Afghan insurgency. The Karmal regime would be hard put to stay in power without the Red Army's "limited contingent." File-driver and scorched-earth tactics have only heightened Afghan hatred for the occupying forces and provoked the largest exodus of refugees in the world today. The Soviets still control only the cities and major roads.

The resistance has gained in respectability but is still not recognized as a political entity by the West, nor even by the Islamic Conference. Its diverse components are far from forming a front, not to mention a provisional government. Still, a unifying trend seems to be

under way, which may in time help the resistance to overcome its internal rivalries.

The Soviet Union is not trying to win the war in the short term. It counts on the time factor and on lassitude. So it is not surprising that it seeks no political settlement. "Indirect" negotiations under UN auspices have made no progress. If the Western countries relax their diplomatic pressure, they could be seen as loath to spoil their ties with Moscow, particularly in economic matters, and content all in all to see the Soviets bogged down in an armed conflict with a Third World Muslim people.

— Le Monde (Paris).

And Now That Fearsome Eve

One of the most distressing problems for Americans today is not the \$200-billion federal budget deficit. It is how to get through New Year's Eve in the company of your sanity. The deficit will be lowered eventually, but New Year's Eve will always loom just as big, a fearsome festival that every December dares you to have a good time.

Be honest: Have you ever met anyone who thoroughly enjoyed a New Year's Eve? An aunt of mine came the closest — she had a baby, an event that she said was much less painful than the party she would have had to attend. "It was so much nicer kissing the baby," she said to me, "than all those drinks."

— Ralph Schoenstein in *Newsday*.

A Strategy for Overcoming the Partition of Europe

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

The writer was President Carter's assistant for national security affairs.

WASHINGTON — The 40th anniversary approaches of the fateful Yalta meeting of Feb. 4 to 11, 1945, at which the allied Big Three completed the process of conceding Eastern Europe to Stalin. Yalta continues to symbolize the unfinished struggle for Europe's future. By now it should be clear that this struggle is unlikely to be resolved unless an active role is assumed by Europe itself.

It should also be clear that there must be better options for Europe and America than either a partitioned Europe that perpetuates the U.S.-Soviet collision or a disunited Europe, divorced from America, that acquiesces piecemeal to Soviet domination over Eurasia.

There is a better option: a politically more vital Europe, less dependent militarily on America, encouraged in that direction by an America guided by historic vision, leading eventually to a fundamentally altered relationship with Eastern Europe and Russia.

But that objective, so essential to Europe's restoration, cannot be accomplished as an American victory over Russia. Nor will it be achieved by an explicit Russian acceptance, through a negotiated agreement, of Eastern Europe's emancipation from Russian vassalage. Moscow will not yield voluntarily.

A wider Europe can emerge only as a result of a deliberately but subtly induced process of change that can neither be quickly detected nor easily resisted. One can envisage a strategy to that end that combines five broad political, economic and military dimensions.

First, on the symbolic plane, it would be appropriate for the heads of the democratic West as a whole, perhaps on Feb. 4, to clarify through a solemn declaration the West's attitude toward the historic meaning of Yalta, publicly repudiating not the agreement as such but its historic legacy: the partition of Europe. The West should reaffirm its commitment to a restored Europe free of extraneous Moscow's imposition on so many Europeans of a system culturally and politically alien to them. By drawing attention to the positive experience of neutral Austria and Finland, it should pledge that a more authentic Europe would not entail the extension of the American sphere of influence to the European state frontiers of the Soviet Union.

Second, and in direct connection with the repudiation of Yalta's burden, the West should recommit itself to the Helsinki Final Act formalizing the existing territorial status quo and making human rights a legitimate international concern. This is essential, because repudiating Yalta could give Moscow the convenient argument that the territorial integrity of Poland and of Czechoslovakia is thereby again endangered.

Third, Western Europe should create opportunities for Eastern European participation in various all-European institutions, private and public. East Europeans should be encouraged to increase participation, even if initially only as observers. Western Europe should encourage closer contacts and eventually even some form of collaboration between the Common Market and Eastern Europe. The continued economic stagnation of the

Soviet-type economies enhances the timing for greater Western activism in this regard.

Fourth, Europe should intensify its aid to East Europeans struggling for political emancipation of Eastern Europe. A division of labor between America and Europe in which America is seen to be alone in supporting dissident "subversion" while Europe engages exclusively in official courtship would be self-defeating. Western Europe should be a direct partner in the struggle for Europe's future, and a well-funded French-British-West German-Italian consortium to aid East European efforts to emancipate peacefully would be an appropriate, long overdue contribution.

Fifth, the time has come to rethink the relationship between Western security and political change in Europe as a whole. The West can make the needed adjustment, and America — since it plays the central military role — should take the lead. America is needed in Europe to deter Russia not only from military aggression but from political intimidation. That is obvious and it justifies NATO and the American military presence on the Continent. But what we must change is an American military presence that reduces the incentive for the Europeans to unite politically, yet simultaneously increases the incentive for the Russians to stay put militarily in Central and in Eastern Europe.

America, in NATO, should be responsible primarily for offsetting Soviet strategic power, deterring a Soviet attack or nuclear black-

mail. But on the ground European defense should become over the next decade a more predominantly European responsibility.

America should particularly encourage efforts at increased French-German military cooperation and eventual integration. France has a historic awareness of a European identity, while West Germany chafes under Europe's partition. A French-German army would have the manpower, resources and fighting potential to pick up the slack created by a gradual decrease in the American combat presence on the ground. The eventual fusion of these two national forces would represent a giant step toward a politically more vital Europe, yet a Europe that would be less at conflict with the Soviet Union than a Europe hosting a large American army. A gradually reduced American ground presence would create pressure from even the existing East European regimes for a commensurate Soviet redeployment, thereby gradually creating a more flexible political situation.

A division of labor in NATO along the foregoing lines would permit Europe eventually to emerge as a major player on the Eurasian continent, along with the Soviet Union, India and China, while helping to ensure through its links with America that no single power dominates that geopolitically vital continent. For America, the emergence of a more vital Europe would be a plus. A pluralistic world is ultimately in America's interest.

In other words, Yalta must be consigned to Europe's past if it is not to be Europe's future.

This article was adapted by The New York Times from the current issue of *Foreign Affairs*.

Mubarak Gives a Technical Lesson In Foiling the Technique of Terror

By Flora Lewis

CAIRO — Terrorism has been an instrument of politics in the Middle East for many centuries, and it still is. When American officials speak of a "rise of terrorism" in the area, what they really mean is that the sy, secret weapon is being turned increasingly against Americans.

Secretary of State George Shultz has advocated what sounds like an enraged-hill response: Charge full tilt at the terrorists and wipe them out. That response misreads the problem. Terrorism is adopted as the arm of the weak against the strong, deliberately chosen in good and madden the bull so that he acts to weaken himself. The most effective retaliation is not sheer force but a resourceful strike at the terrorists' own points of vulnerability, their need for secrecy and anonymity.

The most successful anti-terrorist operation in a long time was Egypt's brilliantly executed scam last month on Libya's leader, Moamer Qadhafi. It was a model of shrewd planning, patience and intuitive understanding of how the Libyan leader could be made to trip and expose himself.

For several years Libya has tried to weaken Egypt and divert its policy. President Hosni Mubarak said publicly that last August a Libyan envoy offered a \$5-billion bribe if Egypt would break relations with Israel. The mining of the Red Sea, which Western intelligence is now convinced was done by a Libyan ship, was another attempt.

There has been a series of efforts, military and monetary. The latest disclosed was the plan to assassinate a former Libyan prime minister, Abdel Hamid Bakoush, which would not only have furthered Colonel Qadhafi's campaign to eliminate Libyan opponents abroad but would also have served to portray him as a man of irresistible cunning, able to strike anywhere, even in the heart of Cairo. It would have humiliated Egypt.

Mr. Mubarak deserves credit for resisting sug-

gestions to bomb a Libyan airfield, listening instead to those who proposed a counter-ruse.

The Libyan hit team of two Britons and two Maltese was intercepted and followed; the Egyptians they sought to recruit were police plants. Mr. Bakoush was spirited to safety while the terrorist team forwarded a photograph — ostensibly showing his bloody corpse — in Libyan officials as the proof of mission accomplished.

It was an ironic coincidence that Colonel Qadhafi happened to be holding a formal meeting in Crete with France's president, Francois Mitterrand, when he received the evidence. But the coincidence heightened the effect of Egypt's demonstration that diplomatic hand-holding and a show of respect do not sway the colonel.

The minute Colonel Qadhafi arrived home, his official radio crowed triumphantly about the "successful" attack in Cairo. Only after Libya's self-accurring boast did Mr. Mubarak reveal the plot, turning the sting of humiliation on the Libyan leader. It worked. Colonel Qadhafi was reduced to the preposterous retort that Mr. Mubarak dishonored himself by stooping to fake an assassination.

The pain inflicted by humiliation cannot be overemphasized in the Arab world. An Egyptian father told a Western friend, "I can stand it if you kill my son, but not that you humiliate him." Humiliation is the ultimate weapon. Death, as suicide bombers have shown, is a lesser threat.

There is something to be learned from the incident. The first point is the obvious one, that counterterrorism depends entirely on intelligence. Protective security measures are important in reducing opportunities, but prevention and retaliation require information. The Israelis, whom Secretary Shultz cites as a model for fighting terrorism, never cease repeating that. The willingness to use force is secondary.



A UN Force Has a Few Advantages

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — In 1983, when the four-nation Western peacekeeping force was in trouble in Beirut after the killing of 300 U.S. and French soldiers, the United Nations was asked to take over. The West was angry when the Russians vetoed that.

But why had the concerned parties not gone to the United Nations in the first place? And why, earlier, had the United States vetoed the suggestion of posing UN observers in Beirut?

In 1983, as negotiations for Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon point to the question of what UN troops could achieve there, it will be worth considering what the United Nations can do that a Western multinational force cannot. To answer that, look at where the U.S.-French-British-Italian effort came unstuck.

In its first several months of deployment the multinational force did help life in Beirut start to return to normal. But when Israel withdrew from the Chuf mountains near Beirut in September 1983 the chemistry of Lebanon changed. The Chuf became a battleground between Phalangis and Druze militias. The Lebanese army tried to replace the departing Israelis. The Syrians came to the aid of the Druzes. Shiite fighters in Beirut, seeing the Lebanese army increasingly tied up in the Chuf, stepped up their activity.

There was talk of deploying UN forces into the Chuf, but the Western nations, convinced that they could handle Beirut while the Lebanese army took care of the Chuf, sat on the idea. The situation began to spin out of control and the basic structural weaknesses of the Western force were increasingly thrown into relief.

In Survival, journal of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, an Italian expert, Luigi Caligaris, sums up what went wrong: "Only an active and imaginative process of joint crisis management on a coalition basis could have responded adequately to the new situation and maintained the overall cohesiveness and effectiveness of the force."

The MNF contingents instead became increasingly isolated among themselves and, in some cases, from the external environment.

Three things were denied the multinational force, or MNF, that UN forces, through long experience and tradition, possess: troop synergy, trained for peacekeeping, a flexible intelligence system and a high degree of coordination. The creation of a joint allied command in Beirut was never seriously considered.

A UN force, by contrast, has one overall commander and a pool of soldiers to draw on who have been trained in the complexities of peacekeeping in countries of varying race, religion and temperament.

Another problem was the kind of force. The Western countries mainly had light infantry. But at sea the Americans had 20 ships, and these were joined by deployments from the allied navies. The Syrians had the only conventional force against which the navies' firepower could have been useful, but they had no intention of taking on the Western force directly. The irregular forces were never concentrated enough to be a target for heavy gunfire or air attack. Yet political pressures on the French and the Americans to use their firepower were at times irresistible. Few irregulars were killed, but civilian sympathy was lost.

And there were political problems. U.S. forces became hostage to all many groups who thought they could gain leverage by taking on the Americans. U.S. diplomacy was boxed in by the need to protect American soldiers and by pressure of public opinion to have the attacks on them punished.

UN forces have their problems — too little armament in some cases and too many restraints on offensive activity — but it is probably better to err in that direction than to make the military and political mistakes of the Beirut multinational force.

The usefulness of the United Nations as a structure for peacekeeping in Lebanon is now being recognized. Some lessons are learned painfully.

International Herald Tribune

'Please Tell the Women in Your Country About Me'

By Liv Ullmann

NEW YORK — I visited Ethiopia last month for the United Nations Children's Fund, at a time when there had recently been guerrilla attacks on villages in the Ogaden desert. UNICEF had been given the services of a helicopter by the Ministry of Defense. It was an old, rusty Russian machine, and I was afraid while flying in it because the petrol tanks were on the outside, and in the Ogaden desert beneath us there were guerrillas who might take aim.

Our destination was a small town. The minister of the Ethiopia Rescue Committee, who accompanied me, reported that it had been "liberated" from the Somalis about two weeks earlier. "You are the first European to step on this land and observe the situation," he said.

Standing by the helicopter, I did not know how to comment on the ruins of life that I saw before me. I looked at a destroyed town that they told me was once beautiful. I saw people who had made homes from remnants of their clothes.

The huts of cloth seemed small, even for a child, although in some of them more than 10 people pressed together and every movement had to be in accordance with those of all the others, asleep or awake.

I learned that their camels and sheep had been killed and eaten by the troops that had passed.

We walked among the ruins. An old, almost naked man followed me. "Why is there no food? Why did you come to see us without bringing food?" Told that rations designated for this area were scarcely enough for the surviving children, he said, "But I'm hungry, too. I hurt."

I wanted to tell him something cheerful, and pointed admiringly to the little wooden hat of many colors that he was wearing. He tore it off his head in anger and put it in his mouth. Did I suppose he could eat it?

A woman held a child up to me. "I used to live like a queen. I had a husband and many children. I had a garden of vegetables. We had animals and there was always food. Then came the war. This child is all I have left. Look at his hair: it's falling out. Look at his eyes: he's already blind. Please tell the women in your country about me. Please don't forget me."

The minister walking with me in the ruins of a liberated town in the Ogaden desert said: "Earlier, we never had this kind of war between Somalia and Ethiopia. We never had

saunders of other people will hear rumors of our visit and come here hoping that it means something to eat."

"How often do you use the helicopter to bring in observers instead of bringing in food?"

"Infrequently. When we do, the observers from other countries walk around and express their sympathy. They're very nice, but we seldom hear from them again. We can't give up, though. We have to believe that the world is receiving the message about the suffering of our people."

As we were about to leave, the woman ran up to us, looked directly at me and said with great dignity: "I do not know what the other women have. So maybe they do not know what I lack. Tell them that I have nothing except this shawl. Maybe they will give help. Or I will slowly die. You must tell them that!"

Promises never save a human being in despair. But if someone listens the despair may lighten for a moment.

Since suffering confers no rights on its victims, we who witness are the ones who are responsible for restoring these lost rights.

If help arrives only after all the people are gone, when the sands have erased the little traces proving that people once lived here, it is my duty to say: Man was here. And now he is gone because I failed him.

Miss Ullmann, the Norwegian actress, adapted this for the Los Angeles Times from her forthcoming book "Choices" (Alfred A. Knopf).

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Bhopal: Three Questions

When all the lawyers have gone home and the families of Bhopal are left to their quiet grief, it is imperative that economic elites in all countries address some key questions:

• Are our chemically dependent agricultural systems either safe or sustainable? Insects have an exceedingly short generation span. When pesticide applications are widespread, a population with a resistant strain, and its gene pool will rapidly evolve into a population in which the resistance trait is common. Superpesticides spawn super pests. But alternatives exist: introduction of natural predators or sterile male insects; careful timing of planting and harvesting; use of pest-resistant varieties of seed, and parasites or pathogens for insect or weed control. "Developing" countries have had much of this knowledge for thousands of years.

• Are the policies of development-

assistance agencies responsive to the needs of developing countries to understand, regulate and manage the technology they have become hosts to and upon which they have become dependent? The U.S. Agency for International Development and the World Bank make environmental impact assessments of projects, but they provide very little in the way of training host-country personnel for long-term control or management.

The adversary character of the relationship among governments, environmental groups and corporations is starting to dissipate on some levels, but how much progress can really be made as long as corporations and governments continue to view crises like Bhopal only in "issue-management" or "public-relations" terms, while they continue to leave their basic policies unexamined?

J. GARY TAYLOR
Sierra Club Earthcare Network
New York

FROM OUR DEC. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Census Takers Hard to Find

NEW YORK — The Government Census Bureau, which is preparing to take the decennial census of the United States beginning next month, is unable to secure enough men to work as enumerators at \$15 a week owing to the state of general employment throughout the country. Mr. Durant, the chief of the Bureau, stated [on Dec. 28]: "We have hundreds of posts as census enumerators which we cannot fill owing to our inability to find applicants. The situation is causing anxiety, as it may retard the work, for which reason I invite public-spirited citizens to come to our help. The reason why we cannot secure men is that there is so much prosperity throughout the country that everybody is fully employed."

1934: Einstein Posits Infinite Space

PITTSBURGH — Rejecting a long-accepted idea based on his own theory of relativity, Professor Albert Einstein, in an address [on Dec. 28] before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, admitted that the universe might be infinite, after all, and that space was not limited or finite, as the relativity theory heretofore dictated in his opinion. The scientist also expressed disagreement with the great body of physicists who believe that the law of cause and effect had been found wanting and unworkable, and said that, while atomic laws were being formulated in a fashion which made no use of the law of cause and effect, he was firmly convinced that physicists would eventually return to its recognition.

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Sandinists Plan Few Changes

Election Alters Form but Not Substance of Government

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — The ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front plans few changes in policy or personnel following its election sweep last month, and there are signs that it will use the victory to justify tougher policies against the conservative civilian opposition, according to Sandinista officials, opposition leaders and diplomats here.

The inauguration of Daniel Ortega Saavedra as president on Jan. 10 and the swearing-in of a new constituent National Assembly will change the form but is not expected to affect the substance of the Sandinista government. The switch from a junta-led system to a presidential one is unlikely to diminish the Sandinista dominance of the nation's administrative apparatus, the sources said.

"We don't expect any dramatic changes because of having an elected government," said Luis Carrion, deputy interior minister and a member of the nine-member National Directorate.

Such a course appears likely to draw continued hostility from the U.S. government, which has defended its military, economic and diplomatic pressure against the Sandinists as partly designed to encourage moves toward Western-style democracy here. The United States asserts that Nicaragua is following a Cuban or Soviet model, while the Sandinists assert that they are creating their own.

The Sandinists, who have governed since leading the 1979 revolution against General Anastasio Somoza, said the election victory had legitimized its rule. Mr. Ortega and other senior leaders said that the Sandinists would carry out their program as any other party would do.

Making good on a promise to hold elections by the end of 1985, the Sandinists won 67 percent of the vote against six opposition parties in orderly balloting. Three parties — considered more conservative than the Sandinists but sympathetic to them — placed second, third and fourth for a combined total of 29 percent. Three Marxist-Leninist groups competed feebly to avoid placing last and together received 4 percent.

The turnout was 75 percent, de-

spite a Sandinista voting-day claim of 80 percent. None of the participating opposition parties challenged the results, election officials said.

Nevertheless, a boycott by a sizable share of the opposition, mostly in an umbrella alliance called the Democratic Coordinator, hurt the election's image abroad. The coordinator sat out the voting on the ground that the government was overly restricting political liberties and that the Sandinists should hold talks with opposition guerrilla forces fighting along the Honduran and Costa Rican borders.

The election left the same individuals heading the government. Mr. Ortega, who already is chief of state as coordinator of the ruling three-man junta, will retain that role as president. Another junta member, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, was Mr. Ortega's running mate on the Sandinista ticket and now is vice president-elect.

"Two-thirds of the junta becomes president and vice president. What change is that?" asked the opposition leader Virgilio Godoy, an Independent Liberal. The electoral council kept Mr. Godoy's name on the ballot after he had publicly endorsed the boycott. He placed third with 9.6 percent in a presidential contest in which he did not go to the polls.

The third man in the junta, Rafael Cordova Rivas, is to lose his office but remains a prominent leader of the Democratic Conservative Party. Although nominally in opposition, Mr. Cordova Rivas is in sympathy with the Sandinists and has not been known to use his office to oppose their policies.

Some cabinet changes were expected, but not in the important ministries of defense, interior and agrarian reform.

In addition, the elections left intact the Sandinists' control of the national, regional and local government bureaucracies, plus the army, police, militias and neighborhood block organizations.

One of the opposition's main complaints is the lack of separation between party and state. This is visible daily in traffic patrolmen's round shoulder badges reading "Sandinista Police." State employees and other Sandinista activists accounted for more than half the

Sandinists' 735,967 valid presidential votes, diplomats and other political observers estimated.

In the legislative branch, Carlos Núñez will head the Sandinista majority delegation to the new 96-seat National Assembly. He held a similar role as speaker of the Council of State, the Sandinista-dominated legislature of political parties and social organizations that is being replaced by the assembly.

The National Assembly, like its predecessor, is not expected to play a major role in formulating national policy, diplomatic and other political observers said. That responsibility will remain with the front's National Directorate, of which Mr. Ortega and Mr. Núñez are members.

With 61 seats, the Sandinists are three short of the two-thirds majority needed to approve parts of a new constitution that is to be written as the first order of business.

The Democratic Conservatives lead the opposition in the assembly with 14 seats, followed by the Independent Liberals with nine and the Popular Social Christians with six. Each of the three Marxist groupings received two seats.

A high-ranking diplomat and a Roman Catholic churchman, asking that their names be omitted, suggested that the Sandinists might use their election victory to justify more radical policies.

There already are indications of such a trend: press censorship has been tightened, and the government has warned that three political parties in the coordinator might lose some organizing rights after the inauguration, including the right to maintain public party headquarters. Migration authorities in the Interior Ministry recently prevented about 25 opposition leaders from leaving the country for several weeks citing assorted visa problems in an apparent harassment campaign.

Some opposition leaders, including Arturo José Cruz, who was to have been the coordinator's presidential candidate, have predicted that the changeover to a more traditional government system would lead the Sandinists to ease pressure on the opposition. This has not happened, however, and indications are for the contrary.

Chile Depots Catholic Priest For Protests Over Torture

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — A Roman Catholic priest from Chicago was deported from Chile after his fifth arrest for protesting alleged torture of political prisoners by the military government of President Augusto Pinochet.

The Reverend Denis O'Mara, 48, was put on a flight to Peru late Thursday and arrived in Miami on Friday.

He was arrested a week ago with an Irish priest, a Chilean nun and two other human rights activists who were distributing greeting cards wishing Chileans "a New Year without torturers." Father O'Mara said he had not been mistreated by the Chilean police after his arrest.

"This is not political activity," said the Reverend Liam Holohan, who was arrested with Father O'Mara but released Thursday. "It is a prophetic gesture, an evangelical gesture. We cannot remain silent and inactive while the youth of our communities are mistreated."

At Miami International Airport, Father O'Mara said of Chile: "There is more torture now than there was a year ago," adding that his deportation showed that "the



The Reverend Liam Holohan leaving the papal nuncio's office in Santiago, where the government released him.

Chilean government has committed itself to torture."

He said he was pessimistic about the political situation in Chile, where he had lived for six years.

After overhearing Father O'Mara's comments to reporters, about 50 people, mostly Hispanic people awaiting other arrivals, followed him out of the waiting lounge and started shouting "Communist!" and "Get out, get out!"

The expulsions appeared to be a warning to more than 600 foreign priests in Chile, most of them

working in politically volatile slum districts.

"I never imagined passing out Christmas cards would result in my expulsion," Father O'Mara wrote in a farewell statement read to his parishioners and friends at Santiago's airport by the Reverend Louis Connaughton, his superior in the Dublin-based Columban Fathers order.

The Christmas cards distributed were signed by the Sebastian Acevedo Anti-Torture Movement, a group of about 200 priests and others who stage sit-ins outside police stations where prisoners are allegedly tortured. The group is named for a Chilean who burned himself to death in November 1983 to protest the arrests of his two grown children.

Israelis Debate U.S. Request to Install VOA Transmitters Aimed at Russia

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — A U.S. request for permission to set up a transmitter in Israel to relay broadcasts by the Voice of America to the Soviet Union has touched off a debate in the Knesset, Israel's parliament.

Opponents of the move said they feared Moscow would retaliate against Jews in the Soviet Union who want to come to Israel. Others argued for the transmitter, saying the only way to get anything from Moscow was to be assertive.

The Israeli government has not replied to the State Department's application. But the minister of communications, Amnon Rubenstein, said the government could not refuse considering Israel's dependence on Washington for economic survival. "Beggars can't be choosers," he said.

The Reagan administration said Tuesday it had signed agreements with Morocco, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Costa Rica and Belize either for new transmitting sites or to upgrade old ones. At the same time, the administration said it was pressing Israel for permission to set up transmitters for broadcasts to the Central Asian reaches of Russia and to Afghanistan.

Some members of the Knesset called for a rejection of the application. They argued both that it might expose Jews to reprisals and that it was risky to involve Israel in a superpower propaganda war.

Greek, Turkish Cypriots Drink to Lasting Peace

United Press International

NICOSIA — Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot politicians danced, dined and sang together at a Christmas and New Year's celebration this week after three decades of fighting.

The occasion was an annual holiday ball given Thursday night by the Greek Cypriot Journalists' Union and attended by President Spyros Kyprianou and other top Greek Cypriot politicians and government ministers.

But what made it a special event was the presence of about 30 Turkish Cypriots from the north — a sign of the new climate of hope that has emerged in recent weeks as the two communities, bitter foes in the past, have begun moving toward a settlement of their problem.

Among the Turks attending the ball was Rafi Denktash, son of the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, who was invited in his capacity as a publisher and leader of the new Democratic Socialist Party.

Mr. Kyprianou and Rauf Denktash are due to meet in New York on Jan. 17 under United Nations auspices for their first face-to-face talks in five years.

Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, has already held three rounds of separate discussions with the two men over the past four months and all sides agree that progress has been made in efforts to reunify the island.

Cyprus has been split into the Turkish-held north and Greek-controlled south since Turkish troops invaded in 1974.

Mr. Kyprianou, in a brief speech, said the presence of the Turkish Cypriots was "a good omen for the current efforts to reunify the island. Division does not do anybody good. We hope 1985 will open a new chapter in the history of Cyprus."

The younger Denktash was warmly cheered by the 800 guests when he said, "Greeks and Turks have been bad to each other in the past but this is the time to say we have had enough confrontation. We must think about our children and future generations."

"I fought against the Greeks in 1974 because I had to. But I don't want to fight against you again," he said. "We have to get together and unite our country again. I hope Cyprus will become a united, federal, independent, nonaligned country."

Mr. Denktash then sat down at Mr. Kyprianou's table.

Other Turkish Cypriots, including two political party chiefs, accompanied by their wives, joined Greeks on the dance floor while a Turkish Cypriot woman sang Turkish songs to the accompaniment of Greek musicians.

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ARTS / LEISURE

High Reserves, Speculation Pose Danger to Market

International Herald Tribune
LONDON—As the most agitated year in art market annals draws to an end, the upheaval of the past few months appears to have gone unnoticed in the media. The reason is that professionals are not exactly eager to focus attention on the factors of destabilization that may be read into

SOURN MELIKIAN

the figures published by the two leading auction houses.

The most striking characteristic of the price pattern this year is the widening of a two-tier market that first became apparent in the field of Impressionist and Modern Masters five years ago. Large works by the most famous artists, from equally famous collections, were selling at three to four times the highest price anticipated by professionals. The 1981-82 market recession interrupted the trend, which became apparent again last season and boosted not just Impressionist and Modern Masters but a few very spectacular works of art of historical significance such as the Gospels illuminated at Hildesheim for Henry the Lion.

This year, the trend affected almost every category in the market, from Art Nouveau glass to Old Master drawings, Renaissance jewelry and Georgian silver. In February, there was the Darnley vase sold by Jacques Tajan at an auction in Tokyo for what was then the equivalent of 2.15 million francs. In July there were the much publicized Chatsworth drawings sent for sale to Christie's by the Duke of Devonshire. They included the Raphael study of a man's head in black chalk that sold for £3.5 million (then about \$4.7 million), another

Raphael study that sold for £1.5 million and a Mantegna sketch of four saints in pen and brown ink that sold for £1.18 million.

In mid-November, at a Christie's auction in Geneva, an oval pendant with the bust of Hercules in high relief, made from a baroque pearl and chased gold, soared to 1.32 million Swiss francs (about \$538,000), making it the most expensive piece of Renaissance jewelry sold since World War II.

This month the focus was on Baroque bronzes. In Paris, Raymond de Nicolay sold for 10.6 million francs (\$1.1 million) a figure on a rearing horse, signed by Adrien de Vries and probably cast by him in the second decade of the 17th century. This is three times the highest price paid for any Renaissance bronze of the Baroque age.

In all the cases that have been cited, the works of art shared three characteristics: aesthetic and technical perfection within a given category, the signature of or proven attribution to a famous master, and a glamorous provenance.

The prices may be three to four times what one might have expected but at least one can see why they were paid.

What is more surprising is the parallel promotion of works of art that are big, typical and signed, but otherwise of no particular interest. This can be verified essentially in the Impressionist and Modern Masters. It was even more marked in the fall than in the spring. The André Derain faune landscape dated 1905 that established a world record for the artist at Sotheby's in London early this month is hardly one of the finest of that period. None of the professionals I discussed with had an explanation to offer for the price of \$671,000, which all considered absurd. When

it was last seen in public in 1975, at Sotheby's sale of the Kahn Striber collection, it sold for \$77,000. The world-record van Dongen in the same sale this month, which sold for \$319,000, was an equally unlikely candidate for the title.

Similar observations could be made in one area other than paintings: this year, antique silver. The peak of absurdity was reached in November, when one of the most pedestrian services that ever came out of the hands of Paul de La-merie, an English silversmith of Huguenot extraction, rose to \$825,000. Its weight and its historical documentation—it was commissioned by an obscure member of the English aristocracy in the 18th century—hardly seem sufficient to justify such a fantastic figure.

As long as the top prices in the two-tier market applied to extraordinary works of art surrounded by a special aura, it could make sense. The inclusion of works that are simply big and typical, and not particularly distinguished, proves that the phenomenon owes a good deal to speculation. It is based on the increasing use of the reserve system, combined with a propaganda machine that is becoming more sophisticated every year.

The reserve is the minimum price below which a work of art put up at auction will not be sold. If the hammer falls below that limit, the item goes back to its owner. In the old days, reserves were used as an elementary precaution against the hazards of auctions; vendors made sure that their property would not be sold at ridiculously low prices, which could easily happen when there was an abundance of goods. Nowadays, though, the reserve is like a barrier that a well-trained racehorse—the buyer—must

jump. Instead of corresponding to a minimum price it gets closer and closer to a maximum conceivable price. The estimate—the price at which auction-house experts, and spokesmen for the experts, say they "think" the object will sell for—is in turn adjusted to the reserve and echoed worldwide through a barrage of advertising, press releases and, if the auction house press offices are lucky enough, news items published before the sale. The estimate thus acquires the stamp of objectivity.

In the days when buyers in any field were collectors of long standing who bought for pleasure and knew as much about prices as dealers, such a system would have been ineffective. Besides, there used to be too much to choose from and the tide of bought-in objects would have been too big for any auction house to cope with.

Under the present conditions of scarcity, however, the system can work, up to a point, all the more so as the market is invaded by new buyers with little previous exposure not just to the art market but sometimes to art as such. Some are naive enough to go to auction houses for expert advice. While the expertise is sometimes there, these would-be buyers do not seem to consider the possibility that the advice might be discreetly biased in favor of the vendor. There are several ways of getting across the basic facts concerning any work of art, from the most favorable possible angle to a soberly assessing one. The idea of approaching an auction house for advice on what to buy and for how much is about as sound as consulting a political party on whom to vote for.

The combined result of the auction houses' own policies and the new buyers' willingness to play into their hands is that the market is

getting artificially heated up. Things can only get worse, given the competition in which the two leading auction houses are engaged.

In its latest quarterly release, Sotheby's triumphantly announced that its sales reached £202 million in the fall, a 43-percent increase over the corresponding period last year. Christie's says its sales, totaling £130.6 million, have increased by "only" 20 percent.

In order to get more goods for sale, auction rooms are often trapped into agreeing to higher reserves; otherwise the vendor threatens to go to the competition. The house offers better terms—spending more on advertising the items through previews, cocktail parties, catalogs; in short, they raise their overhead, further increasing their need for more to sell. This is a vicious circle, and one that can only lead to a dramatic crash if some moderation is not applied.



BERLIN WALL—A giant wall painting titled "A Picture for Berlin but not on Berlin," by Uwe Rachow, was unveiled recently in the Charlottenburg district of West Berlin. The building with the windows at the far right is a real building, not part of the painting.

A Bountiful Array of Classical Records in 1984

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—In classical records, 1984 was the year of the compact disc. This is clearly the medium of the foreseeable future for home sound reproduction (despite some dwindling grumbles from the analogue die-hard), given its fidelity and the irresistible values of convenience and durability.

So far there have not been many new CD versions of the warhorses of the standard repertoire, in part because the Japanese, especially, have used the medium to reissue a number of classic performances of 20 and 30 years ago that sound justly competitive with present-day products. In addition, so far at least, there has been no perceptible slackening of the exotic repertoire that has defined the LP era in its final phase.

One of the most fascinating areas of classical recording for some years has been that devoted to the authentic performance of early music. Within that field, full of alluring albums, the most noteworthy was the French Harmonia Mundi recording of Marc-Antoine Charpentier's opera of 1693, "Medée" (HMC three CDs). The opera, long neglected, is a major statement of the French Baroque, and the performance under William Christie's direction is pristine.

Another notable early-music disc was Christopher Hogwood's version of the Mozart Requiem (L'Oiseau-Lyre). This is a fine performance, with the chorus and orchestra of London's Academy of Ancient Music and a quartet of soloists headed by Emma Kirkby. But the real news was C. R. F. Maunders's thought-provoking new edition of the incomplete score.

In the realm of standard, 19th-century orchestral repertoire, the most striking symphonic disc was Giuseppe Sinopoli's pairing of Schumann's Symphony No. 2 with the "Manfred" Overture (DG). Schumann's impassioned Romanticism sounds wonderfully suited to

Sinopoli's own style of hell-for-leather intensity.

The most consistently impressive conductor of 19th- and 20th-century orchestral repertoire on disks over the past few years has been Charles Dutoit, the Swiss leader of the Montreal Symphony. Dutoit had, as usual, several remarkable albums in 1984. Perhaps the most successful were the latest installment in his Ravel series with the Montreal orchestra, featuring "Ma Mère l'Oye," the "Pavane pour une infante défunte," "Le tombeau de Couperin," and the "Valses nobles et sentimentales" (London), and the pairing of Haydn's ruddy Symphonies No. 3 and 5, by the Bavarian Radio Symphony (Erato).

The humble semi-pop disc is often discounted out of hand. Mention might be made of a collection of Beethoven overtures with Klaus Tennstedt and the London Philharmonic (Angel). Tennstedt is not always able to capture the electricity of his live appearances on disk. But these performances are really stirring.

On the orchestral reissue front, pride of place must go to the Japanese CBS-Sony series of Bruno Walter's performances with the ad hoc "Columbia Symphony Orchestra" from the 1950s of mainstream repertoire from Mozart to Mahler. When they were first issued, these recordings were artificially "souped up"; the CDs, by contrast, sound remarkably clear and natural. Almost as interesting are a Japanese EMI-Angel series of Wilhelm Furtwängler performances from the early 1950s. Here the sound quality is not quite such a radical improvement. But the feat of getting the 1951 Bayreuth Beethoven's Ninth Symphony at Furtwängler's tempos, all 74 minutes and 42 seconds of it, on one CD is impressive.

Moving beyond the symphony, there is James Levine's warmly assured account of Brahms's German Requiem, with fine singing from Kathleen Battle and Hakan Hago-

gard and sure support from the Chicago Symphony and its chorus (RCA).

In solo piano performances, two issues stood out. Radu Lupu's Schubert Impromptus (Opp. 90 and 142) were remarkable for their dulcet beauty of tone and their modest songfulness of style (London); in music like this, the absolute quiet of a CD surface is particularly valuable. Equally compelling was a Chopin recital from Ivan Moravice (Vox Cum Laude), marked by a mellow, elegant subtlety by all too rare in contemporary Chopin playing.

The most unusual chamber-music album of the year was the collection of the six string quartets by the Swedish composer Wilhelm Stenhammar as played by the Frest, Copenhagen and Götting quartets (Caprice, three LPs).

By their very blockbuster nature, opera recordings command special attention in any year's best list. Wolfgang Sawallisch's account of Wagner's early "Die Feen" (Orfeo, three LPs), with such stalwart singers as John Alexander, Linda Erbe, Gray, June Anderson and Kurt Moll, made a fine case for this quintessential Romantic opera.

In the mainstream Italian repertoire, Carlo Maria Giulini came out at year's end with a moving, symphonically rich yet fully idiomatic recording of Verdi's "Trovatore" (DG, three CDs). Another first-rate Italian opera recording was the Boito "Mefistofele" conducted by the late Oliviero de Fabritius (London, three LPs), with Nicolai Ghiaurov, Luciano Pavarotti, Mirella Freni and Montserrat Caballé, all in good voice.

Soprano provided a new version of Smetana's festive ceremonial opera, "Libuse," recorded live at the reopening of the Prague National Theater in 1983 (four LPs). Apart from the sweet courtesy of Gabriela Benackova in the title part, the singing here is pretty rough. But the sound is fine and Zdenek Kosler does full justice to

the surging Wagnerian grandeur of the orchestral part.

The late works of Richard Strauss are enjoying a justified surge of popularity, and EMI-Angel's new version of "Daphne," with Lucia Popp, Reiner Goldberg and Moll, among others, all conducted by Bernard Haitink (two LPs), should please any Stravianist.

The best contemporary opera recording, with no quotation marks needed around the word "opera," was the original-cast recording of Stephen Sondheim's "Sunday in the Park with George" (RCA). Mandy Patinkin and Bernadette Peters head the cast.

The most arresting operatic recital of the year was made by Ghena Dimitrova (EMI-Angel). Not everyone responds with equal favor to the full-throated trumpet tones Dimitrova uses in all situations. But for sheer clarity and realism, nothing else on records this year approached her assortment of full-bodied Italian soprano songs.

Finally, contemporary music: The LaSalle Quartet gave us a particularly impassioned yet lucid version of "Transfigured Night" with the late String Trio (DG). The New York new-music group Continuum offered a fine Stefan Wolpe disk, dominated by the fierce "Enactments" for three pianos (Nonesuch). And an elder statesman of contemporary California music, Robert Erickson, had a disk of relatively recent works that made a telling case for his lasting importance (CRI).

But without question the most bizarre, polemically amusing yet intermittently enjoyable new-music disk of the year came from the unlikely coupling of the composer-conductor Pierre Boulez with the rock-jazz-rock-classical keyboardist Frank Zappa. Boulez's exquisitely played disk, with his Paris Ensemble InterContemporain, of works by Zappa (EMI-Angel) made a persuasive case for Zappa's seriousness and Boulez's sense of humor.

Cats and Other Delicacies Deck London Galleries

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Louis Wain (1860-1939), who did much of his best work while confined in a mental hospital, was besotted with cats. In its 14th annual exhibition of cat paintings, and to mark the second edition of Michael Parkin's "Louis Wain's Cats" (Thames & Hudson,

£5.95), the Parkin Gallery is showing 60 examples of Wain's work, from the markedly anthropomorphic—such as "Our Chauffeur" (c.1912), a leather-coated and peak-capped gray Persian cat driving a bone-shaking motor car—to some of his "Cubist" ceramics, also on feline themes.

"Louis Wain's Cats of Fame and Promise," Parkin Gallery, 11 Mar-

comb Street, SW1, through Jan. 4.

A notable aspect of British tradition is to be seen at Sotheby's in the exhibition "The British Sporting Heritage." This show, the illustrated catalog for which is being sold in aid of the British Field Sports Society, comprises paintings and works of art that illustrate hunting, shooting, fishing, stalking

and falconry, as well as related books and manuscripts, tapestries, silver (including the centerpiece made from 1849 to 1860 for presentation to the Master of Bicester and Warden Hill House in 1861), porcelain, sporting guns, fishing tackle, falcons' hoods and furniture (including a William IV mahogany biotable and an 1851 sideboard by Crookes of Warwick carved with panels depicting the shoot and the chase). What is probably the most famous sporting painting, Sir Edwin Landseer's noble portrayal of a Highland stag, "The Monarch of the Glen," sets the masterly tone for this evocative show.

"The British Sporting Heritage," Sotheby's, 34/35 New Bond Street, W1, through Jan. 18.

San'a Preservation Appeal
Readers
 SAN'A, North Yemen—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has begun an international appeal for funds to preserve San'a, a famous for its distinctive buildings.

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THE FRENCH have a cinematic history as old as ours and a yearly production level very nearly matching that of Hollywood," said Michael Puchner, an American producer who has lived much of his life in France and is the festival's president. "This festival is devoted to give Americans a view of the truly diverse and expansive nature of the popular French cinema today."
 Puchner has been aided in organizing the enterprise by Danielle Bidermann, vice president of the endeavor, and Jean Vallier, formerly director of TeleFrance USA and executive director of the Alliance Française in New York, who is in charge of the programming.
 "The French film is known in

GREAT BRITAIN

America largely through the art houses and university cinema clubs," said Puchner. "We want to introduce it to a greater public, as it deserves. It has been wanted by American directors, but its style and innovations have been seen secondhand, as it were. A few of its stars are familiar, as some have appeared in American films. However, probably the best known of them remains Brigitte Bardot, who hasn't made a film in 15 years or more. Catherine Deneuve appears on television on a Chanel commercial and so is a familiar face to millions, but a relatively small audience of moviegoers knows her films. Many of the recent films of the popular Alain Delon and Jean-Paul Belmondo have never been released in the U.S.A."

GREAT BRITAIN

The French director François Truffaut, the New Wave pioneer who is an idol of avant-garde American directors, was to have been a guest at the festival. He died just before it began. Thirteen of his films, beginning with his 1980 "Last Metro," in which Deneuve and Gérard Philipe play the leads, have been shown.
 The festival has arranged tribute weeks for films of Deneuve, Jean-

44-Week Festival Is Promoting French Films in New York

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK—A drive to introduce the carefree world of foreign films in the United States is under way here with a 44-week program of French films at the Festival theater.

Designed to broaden the appeal of Gallic cinema to American moviegoers, it started in mid-November and is presenting 100 recent features, many of which have never been seen in the United States.

"The French have a cinematic history as old as ours and a yearly production level very nearly matching that of Hollywood," said Michael Puchner, an American producer who has lived much of his life in France and is the festival's president. "This festival is devoted to give Americans a view of the truly diverse and expansive nature of the popular French cinema today."

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 The festival has arranged tribute weeks for films of Deneuve, Jean-

Louis Trintignant, Isabelle Huppert (all of whom have come to New York) and to Michel Piccoli, Simone Signoret and the directors Claude Berri, Claude Sautet, Gérard Oury and Claude Lelouch, who will be future guests. One program will be dedicated to the late Jean-Pierre Melville, who in the manner of a Hollywood Western director reported a wide-brimmed Stetson and whose films disclose a profound study of Hollywood cinema.

Two recently completed films of Depardieu are being considered for sneak previews in New York under the festival's auspices before their release in France. For the holiday season a family program is in progress. It includes the enchanting animated cartoon feature, "The King and the Bird," Claude Chabrol's "The Horse of Pride," about traditional life in Brittany, and Ariane Mnouchkine's screen version of her French revolution pageant, "1789."

The festival's second half, beginning in February, will include tribute weeks to the films of Depardieu, Delon, Lino Ventura and Belmondo.

Catherine Vermet of the New York office of Unifrance has made a suggestion that has been taken: the projection of a series of the café-theater comedies that show a break from set styles and are enjoying popularity at home. These films grew from the work of the artists of the satirical cabarets of Paris—Le Café de la Gare, Le Splendid theater, Le Lucernaire and others.
 A French television network has been showing movie comedies from

the 1930s, to the spectators' delighted appreciation. Those of Sacha Guitry and Marcel Pagnol had successful international release in their day, though they deserve another look; some of the others were banned by American censors and have never been publicly shown in the United States, though they seem innocent enough compared to the Hollywood fare of today.

One, "Le Rostic de Madame Hussou," based on a Guy de Maupassant story, has Fennel as a grocer's imbecile son who is elected as the only virgin in a provincial town (there being no suitable girls that year) and presented with a prize for his purity. Another, "Vous n'avez rien à déclarer," derived from Pierre Verger's stage farce, was another that failed the American censors' test. Still another, a drama, "The Puritan," from Liam O'Flaherty's novel, was forbidden by the Hays office because it dealt with a

sex-mad priest. Jean-Louis Barault played the nonconformist priest.

At the conclusion of the festival a committee will select those films that they believe are most likely to succeed with American audiences. Among the members are François Caroline of Monaco, the wine expert Alexis Lichner, the fashion designer Pauline Trigère, Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Dominique Lapierre, journalist and historian; Hélène David-Wall of the Lazard banking family; and Jacques Dorfman, president of Unifrance.
 Puchner intends to extend the scope of the festival by showing the films chosen in other cities. He is preparing a short film that will have excerpts from famous French films, those of Jean Gabin, Adolphe Guitry, Fennel, Louis de Funès, Raimu, Michel Simon and others.

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IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
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Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
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NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
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Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
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Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
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NYSE Closing									
Vol.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	Prev.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	Prev.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	Prev.
Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
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Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45

AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
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Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Indus	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
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Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Transp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45	1234.56	+1.11	Comp	1234.56	1235.67	1233.45

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
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IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34

Stocks Post Small Gain for Day, Week

United Press International
NEW YORK — The stock market finished with a modest gain Friday, as year-end pressures eased up in the next-to-last session of 1984. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.65 to 1,204.17. For the week, the Dow gained 5.19.

For the second day, retailers slumped on reports price mark-downs during the Christmas selling period were going to hurt profits. Big Board volume rose to 77.1 million shares from 70.1 million shares traded Thursday.

Alfred Harris of Josephthal & Co., St. Louis, said the stock market was going through some year-end adjustments due to the tax-selling and re-arrangement of portfolios.

Investors not only sell stocks with losses for income tax purposes, but sometimes sell stocks with profits. Also, institutional investors often rid their portfolios at year-end of stocks selling near their yearly lows.

Mr. Harris said the market was likely to do better early in 1985 as investors respond to falling interest rates and moderating inflation. He said corporate profits will be more meaningful in an environment of low inflation.

He said interest of retail brokerage customers will perk up as yields on other investments fall. Composite volume of NYSE issues listed on all U.S. exchanges and over the counter at 4 p.m. was 92,945,000 shares, up from 84,698,000 Thursday.

On the trading floor, Commonwealth Edison was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 3/4 to 27 1/2. Bell South was second, up 3/4 to 33 3/4. Phillips Petroleum was third, up 1/4 to 45 1/4. Oils advanced on reports that OPEC nations

M-1 Slips \$200 Million

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, edged down \$200 million in the week ended Dec. 17, dropping to a seasonally-adjusted \$550.9 billion from a revised \$551.1 billion the previous week, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported Friday.

The previous week's figure originally was reported as \$551 billion.

M-1 comprises cash, checking accounts and similar accounts — money that is available for immediate spending.

meeting in Geneva had lined up support for a new program to police production and pricing agreements. Mobil added 1/4 to 28 1/2. Exxon 3/4 to 44 1/2. Unocal 3/4 to 37 1/2. Atlantic Richfield 3/4 to 44 1/2. Texaco 3/4 to 34 1/2 and Chevron 3/4 to 31.

Toys 'R' Us, which fell 7/8 Thursday, lost 3/4 to 39 1/2. The company said sales in the Christmas selling period were not up to expectations.

Petrie Stores, which owns a stake of about 25 percent in Toys 'R' Us, fell 2 1/4 to 31 1/4.

Elsewhere in the retailing group, R.H. Macy lost 1 1/2 to 39 1/2. May Department Stores 2 1/2 to 39 1/2. Dayton Hudson 1 1/2 to 31 1/2. Sears 1/4 to 31 1/2. and Wal Mart 1 1/2 to 37 1/2. There have been several reports that retailers cut prices during the Christmas selling period, and profits will be hurt.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	123.01	+0.67	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34

Stock		Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
20%	12%	29	33	32	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
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10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
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10%	8%	15	16	15	0	IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	+0.67
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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Close	Chg.
120	115	IBM	4.8	12	120	115	118 1/4	+ 1/4
110	105	AT&T	5.2	15	110	105	107 1/2	+ 1/2
100	95	GE	4.5	18	100	95	97 1/4	+ 1/4
90	85	Westinghouse	4.2	20	90	85	87 1/2	+ 1/2
80	75	General Electric	4.0	22	80	75	77 1/4	+ 1/4
70	65	Rockwell International	3.8	25	70	65	67 1/2	+ 1/2
60	55	Boeing	3.5	28	60	55	57 1/4	+ 1/4
50	45	Lockheed	3.2	30	50	45	47 1/2	+ 1/2
40	35	Northrop	3.0	32	40	35	37 1/4	+ 1/4
30	25	Grumman	2.8	35	30	25	27 1/2	+ 1/2
20	15	McDonnell Douglas	2.5	38	20	15	17 1/4	+ 1/4
10	5	Boeing	2.2	40	10	5	7 1/2	+ 1/2

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20	15	McDonnell Douglas	2.5	38	20	15	17 1/4	+ 1/4
10	5	Boeing	2.2	40	10	5	7 1/2	+ 1/2

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Close	Chg.
120	115	IBM	4.8	12	120	115	118 1/4	+ 1/4
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100	95	GE	4.5	18	100	95	97 1/4	+ 1/4
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70	65	Rockwell International	3.8	25	70	65	67 1/2	+ 1/2
60	55	Boeing	3.5	28	60	55	57 1/4	+ 1/4
50	45	Lockheed	3.2	30	50	45	47 1/2	+ 1/2
40	35	Northrop	3.0	32	40	35	37 1/4	+ 1/4
30	25	Grumman	2.8	35	30	25	27 1/2	+ 1/2
20	15	McDonnell Douglas	2.5	38	20	15	17 1/4	+ 1/4
10	5	Boeing	2.2	40	10	5	7 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month		High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Close	Chg.
120	115	IBM	4.8	12	120	115	118 1/4	+ 1/4		
110	105	AT&T	5.2	15	110	105	107 1/2	+ 1/2		
100	95	GE	4.5	18	100	95	97 1/4	+ 1/4		
90	85	Westinghouse	4.2	20	90	85	87 1/2	+ 1/2		
80	75	General Electric	4.0	22	80	75	77 1/4	+ 1/4		
70	65	Rockwell International	3.8	25	70	65	67 1/2	+ 1/2		
60	55	Boeing	3.5	28	60	55	57 1/4	+ 1/4		
50	45	Lockheed	3.2	30	50	45	47 1/2			
R										
11	5%	RAI	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
10	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
9	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
8	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
7	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
6	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
5	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
4	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
3	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
2	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
1	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
11	5%	RAI	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
10	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
9	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
8	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
7	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
6	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
5	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
4	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
3	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
2	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
1	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
S										
11	5%	RAI	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
10	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
9	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
8	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
7	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
6	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
5	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
4	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
3	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
2	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
1	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
T										
11	5%	RAI	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
10	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
9	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
8	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
7	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
6	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
5	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
4	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
3	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
2	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+
1	5%	RTIC	5.0	25	55	12	54	6%	54 1/2	+

SPORTS

For Soviet Teens, U.S. Tennis

layers Spend Holidays Preparing for Tournament

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service
PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y. — On New Year's Eve, when the Grandfather of Cold — Dad Moroz, the Russians call him — delivers to Soviet children, four teen-agers who are 4,600 miles from home will be exchanging presents in a Long Island motel.

Victoria Milvidskaya, Natalia Bykova, Alexander Volkov and Andrei Otkhovskiy will suit their homesickness gracefully because their monthlong visit to the United States, culminating in the Rolex International Junior Championships in Port Washington Tennis Center, is an important step in their development toward top-class tennis status.

Instead of Christmas, we have tennis matches," said Milvidskaya, 17, who is the Soviet's top women's champion and the one member of the elite party who speaks English. "But we meet here many people, and we are glad to see them. They are kind to us. We're here to see how many tennis players there are, and now we have to practice at home to be better."

Two Soviet players — Olga Rozova and Alex Metreveli — are regulars on the international professional circuit a decade ago and became members of the national team that competed in the World Team Tennis game, now defunct, in 1977. So then, with few exceptions, Russians have not competed in the United States. Mikhail Nik, an official of the Soviet Tennis Federation, said the years had stayed away be-

cause "they could not play successfully in these tournaments."

"But we practice," Milvidskaya said. "And our coaches try to grow a new generation of tennis players."

Mozzova is now the coach of the Soviet national team and will bring a group of her protégés — Larica Savchenko, Natalia Reva, Elena Eliseenko and Svetlana Chernova — to the United States in January to compete on the Virginia Slims women's circuit.

Metreveli is a vice minister of sport in Soviet Georgia; the young men who have followed him into the sport are not yet at the caliber of the country's women and will limit themselves to lesser tournaments in Western Europe this winter.

The four teen-agers at Port Washington, coached by Anatoli Lepeshin and Larisa Prokhorovskaya, are the wave of the future for Soviet tennis. Before this tournament, the quarter spent three weeks in Florida, performing creditably in three junior tournaments. The two girls, slow-court baseliners, like most of their American counterparts, are considered more advanced than the boys and are expected to do well in the Rolex, with its field of youngsters from 43 countries.

Alex Aitchison, the tournament director, said that the Russians had been invited since the tournament's inception eight years ago but had never responded before. This year, through the intervention of a Soviet official who organized the World Team Tennis entry, they accepted.

Asked the goal of the Soviet contingent, Milvidskaya consulted with her elders in whispered Russian, then answered, "Now we prepare for the Olympic Games." Moments later, Taniuk offered a reporter and a photographer ornamental pins in the shape of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, the fast Summer Games that the Russians entered. They boycotted Los Angeles last summer, and have expressed consternation about the choice of Seoul, South Korea, as the site for the 1988 Games.

Except for Milvidskaya, the Soviet teen-agers attended sports academies in their hometowns, simultaneously honing their athletic skills and completing their high school education. Milvidskaya instead studied at an English-language school near Moscow, where her parents are engineers.

"My mother took me to a club when I was a little girl," she said of her introduction to tennis. "She wanted me to be healthy. She didn't know I would play this well."

Milvidskaya and Bykova, who is ranked No. 2 among junior girls in the Soviet Union, will continue their education at the four-year Institute of Physical Culture, an equivalent of an American college, and therefore will not join their older competitors on the women's pro circuit later this winter.

Both are looking forward to next year's U.S. Open. No Russians competed in it this year because they were at Moscow's Spartakiad, a quadrennial competition for Soviet-bloc athletes.



Alexander Volkov practicing for the tournament.



Victoria Milvidskaya, above, and Natalia Bykova.

In spare moments at the Tennis Academy, the Russians watch game shows on television. They will make their first foray into American stores later this week to buy gifts, and they giggled with delight when told they had missed the Christmas

crush because the equivalent holiday for Russians is celebrated a week later.

That approaching celebration has made them misty-eyed for home and family, and they giggled with delight when told they had missed the Christmas

4 Kinds of Weekend Matchups

By Bob Oates
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — After running the ball most of the time, the Seattle Seahawks threw it when they needed the touchdown that beat the Raiders last week. And that was doubtless a little preview of Coach Chuck Knox's game plan for his Seattle Seahawks when they meet the Dolphins in Miami Saturday.

The Seahawks have played two kinds of football this year — on the air and on the ground — and they'll need both to keep up with Miami's

That 26-yard throw down the middle and into the end zone to rookie Daryl Turner was completed against a defense the Seahawks expected. With four defensive backs, the Raiders were bracketing the two Seattle receivers with in-and-out coverage when Turner faked out and suddenly raced into the middle, beating everyone to the ball.

(Harrish's Reno Race & Sports Book has made Miami a 6-point favorite over Seattle.)



Joe Montana

NFL PLAYOFFS

quarterback, Dan Marino, when the National Football League playoffs resume with four games in two days.

What has the look of a big weekend includes four kinds of matchups:

- Seattle-Miami figures as a high-scoring fight Saturday.
- The New York Giants-San Francisco 49ers game, in San Francisco Saturday, should be a tour de force for the 49ers' Joe Montana.
- With running back Walter Payton and their fierce defense, the Chicago Bears clearly have a chance at Washington Sunday against the more successful Redskins.
- At Denver Sunday, the question is whether a defense-oriented team coached by Chuck Noll of Pittsburgh can hold off a defense-oriented team led by the league's top running quarterback, John Elway of the Broncos.

The four winners will be seen in the conference finals a week later.

It will be an upset if the Giants can give the 49ers a game. With audible calls it is possible to take New York's All-Pro linebacker Lawrence Taylor out of the action. And at the other positions, the Giants will have a hard time keeping up.

Wendell Tyler, formerly of the Los Angeles Rams, is the running back who gives the 49ers the ground game they needed to become a complete football team complementing Montana and their stout defense.

The Giants hold a 9-6 series edge, but have lost the last four meetings, including a 31-10 pasting on Oct. 8. The 49ers have won their division three of the last four years. (San Francisco by 10½ points.)

The last time Walter Payton was in the playoffs he ran 70 yards to beat Philadelphia, seemingly, late in the fourth quarter. When a penalty recalled the play, he couldn't do it again and Chicago bowed out of the playoffs.

This year the difference is that the Bears have the kind of defense that will give Payton, who surpassed Jim Brown's total yardage this year, more chances than he had in 1979. He is a clutch player. He could surprise the Redskins Sunday, and he provides much of the interest of this game.

The forecasters think it will be even colder in Denver Sunday afternoon, when the chill might help the Steelers more than the Broncos.

The Steelers don't have much except defense. Their quarterback, Mark Malone, throws a hard, accurate pass, but after five years in Pittsburgh he still doesn't have the look of an NFL quarterback. Nor is backup David Woodley enough quarterback.

Seattle has the kind of team it takes to stay with Marino — one that can defend aggressively, control the ball on running plays and throw for touchdowns. The Seahawks' challenge is to prove they do all of these things well enough.

Of the five Bears who will start in the Pro Bowl next month, four represent defense: tackle Dan Hampton and end Richard Dent (who play check-to-check on the right side of Coach Buddy Ryan's four-man line), middle linebacker Mike Singletary and strong safety Todd Bell.

It is more likely that Denver's John Elway will make the decisive plays. Still learning the position, Elway has been getting by so far as a running back playing quarterback.

His runs are called scrambles, but they are something more than that. In the open field he moves at least as well as Seattle's Doornink. He doesn't take defensive people on in the same sense that Doornink can, but he has speed and running instincts.

Those opposing Seattle sometimes forget that Knox came up as an offensive line coach. The new blocking schemes he put in for the Los Angeles Raiders last week had something to do with the yards they gave up to Doornink, Hughes and Seattle's other runners.

Against the Seahawks, Marino can be expected to score quickly as usual with long and medium-long passes to Mark Duper and Mark Clayton. The only way Seattle can outscore Marino is to combine ball-control runs with well-designed passes of the kind Dave Krieg threw to beat the Raiders.

Accordingly, they may not have the precision and timing it takes to score a 9-4 record for the season. Arkansas, a surprise contender for the Southwest Conference title, finished 7-4-1.

Arkansas opened the scoring on its first possession. The Razorbacks received an Auburn punt on their own 28 and drove to the Auburn 11, where Greg Horne booted a 31-yard field goal with 5:04 to go in the first quarter. But that was all the offense the Razorbacks could muster in the first half.

On the ensuing kickoff, Auburn drove 80 yards in 11 plays capped by Jackson's 2-yard drive into the end zone. Robert McGinty's extra point attempt was wide, giving Auburn a 6-3 lead. Kevin Porter intercepted a Taylor pass and romped 35 yards for Auburn's second touchdown. Washington scrambled for a 2-point conversion to put the Tigers ahead 14-3 with 1:17 to go in the first quarter.

Early in the fourth quarter Nathan Jones knocked the ball loose from Auburn's Brent Fullwood,

and Jones outmuscled Auburn's Pat Washington for the ball on the Tiger 6-yard line. Three plays later Marshall Foreman dived over from the 2. Arkansas' try for a two-point conversion failed and the score was 14-9.

Jackson made the deciding points with 5:30 to go in the game with a 39-yard dash down the sideline that gave the Tigers a 21-9 lead and put a damper on Arkansas' comeback attempt.

Arkansas scored another touchdown late in the game on a 25-yard pass from Brad Taylor to James Shivers to pull within six points. But Auburn's defense held the Razorbacks as time ran out.

Jackson, voted the game's most valuable player, gained 88 yards in 18 carries to lead the Tiger attack. The Razorbacks' coach, Ken Hatfield, said of Auburn: "They used a different defense than we'd seen from them in the first half. They took the fullback away from us. In the second half, we completely changed our game plan. We kept them honest with some great runs from our fullback."

(AP, UPI)

itals Defeat

nders With

vis's 2d Goal

United Press International
IONDALE, New York — Washington, Thursday night's prime victory over the Islanders was more than just another 3-0 to Capitals, it was an indication that they are ready to chal-

NHL FOCUS

New York's perennial success of Jarvis's second goal of the at 4:10 of overtime lifted ngtoo and increased the is' lead in the Patrick Divi- 7-4 points over Philadelphia. The Billy Smith stopped Gae- uscheste's initial drive, but esne picked up the rebound ked it between Smith's pads. sk fell behind Smith in the and Jarvis tapped it in. is win is very important for vis said, "because it proves Bryan Murray has been tell- that we are better than the ars and our system works." where in the NHL, it was ead 5, Quebec 3; New Jersey onto 1, and Boston 6, Los s 6.



Bobby Carpenter of the Capitals takes a spill as he tangles with Islanders' Dave Langevin.

Gervin

Scores 31

For Spurs

Los Angeles Times Service
SAN ANTONIO — A big question in the National Basketball Association this season has been: What's wrong with George Gervin? The early answer was that "Ice," at 32, was going downhill rapidly.

But the report of the demise of the sharpshooting San Antonio guard may be a little premature. If the last two games are an indication, the real Ice is back. After

NBA FOCUS

averaging only 20 points a game in his first 29 games, he has gone over 30 for the last two.

He scored 31 Thursday night at San Antonio to lead the Spurs to a 141-120 victory over Portland. He scored 16 of his points in a 44-point third quarter that turned a close game into a rout.

Elsewhere in the NBA, it was Chicago 112, Cleveland 108; San Antonio 141, Portland 120; Boston 118, Los Angeles Clippers 103 and Golden State 101, Seattle 98.

Gervin, who scored 33 Wednesday night in a loss at Denver, played only 27 minutes Thursday, but made 11 of 21 shots from the field and was 9 for 11 from the line.

"It was frustrating," Gervin said. "I had always been a scorer. People were saying age had robbed me of my skills. There never was any question I could score. I just had to get more involved."

"Life goes on," Coach Cotton Fitzsimmons said recently. "George Gervin is 32 years old. A lot of young kids have come in, and they can play the game. He's got to deal with that."

"People two-time George, and he gives up the ball. I found him to be unselfish. He's not looking to shoot as much."

With Gervin no longer an integral part of the offense, the Spurs have been below 500 all season. It may be that Fitzsimmons is changing his mind.

Monaco Rally

Back On, With

1984 Format

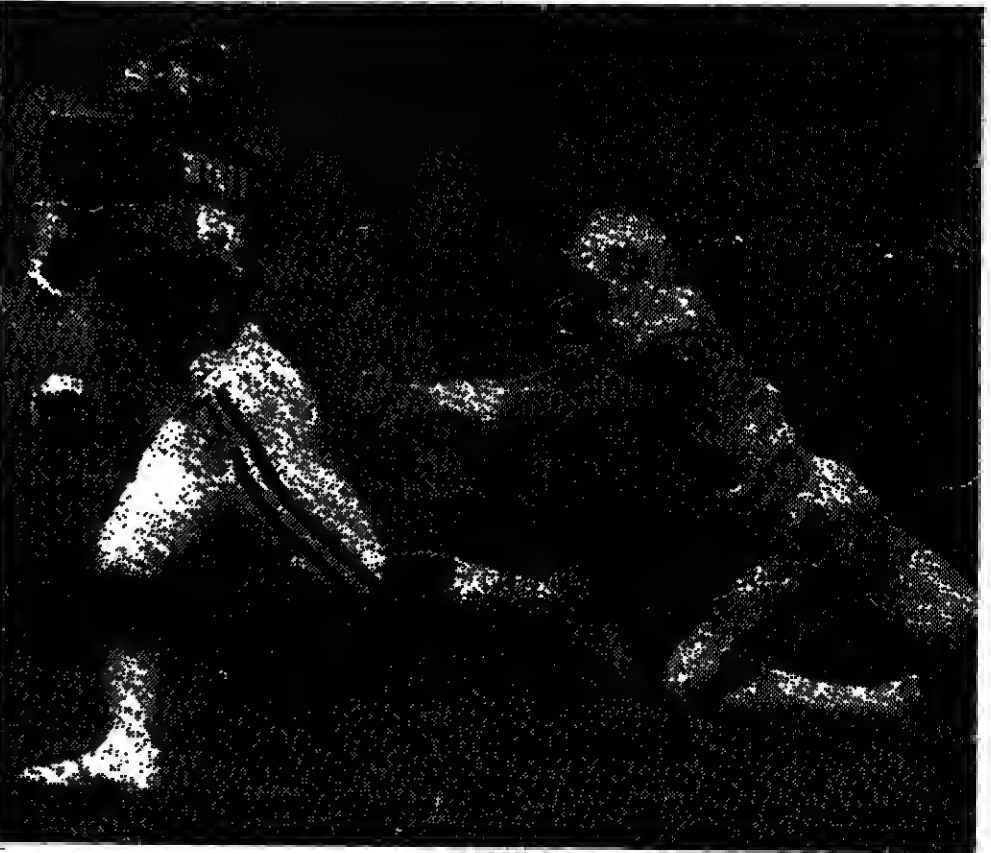
Reuters
PARIS — The Automobile Club of Monaco has reversed its decision to cancel the Monte Carlo Rally and said it will go ahead as planned next month.

The decision follows the announcement by the French Auto Sports Federation earlier Friday that the rally could be staged under conditions similar to those of 1984.

The Monaco club said Thursday that it was canceling the event because of what it called unacceptable conditions set by the French Federation.

But in a communiqué issued Friday night the Auto Club of Monaco said: "The ACM will thus organize the rally on Jan. 26 under the same conditions as the 52d rally in 1984."

The wrangle started in September when the ACM refused to pay for the use of French roads for the weeklong race, a demand that the French Federation has now withdrawn, at least for 1985.



Kevin Wyatt (7) of Arkansas, with Auburn's Freddy Weygand in pursuit, loses a pass.

Auburn Holds Off Arkansas, 21-15

The Associated Press
MEMPHIS, Tennessee — Auburn's coach, Pat Dye, got the fight he expected Thursday night as the Tigers defeated scrappy Arkansas, 21-15, in the 26th annual Liberty Bowl game.

"I told our team they would have to fight and scratch the whole game if they were to beat Arkansas, and that's exactly what they did," Dye said.

The Tigers needed a 40-yard, fourth-quarter touchdown run by Bo Jackson to subdue the Razorbacks, who scored two touchdowns in the final period.

"Everybody knew coming into the game that Arkansas wasn't that big, but they play a lot like Michigan," said Jackson. "They're quick and get around the football. I didn't expect a game like this at all. I thought we'd be able to move the football well, but they proved me wrong on the first series."

"We've been a good fourth-quarter team all year," said Coach Ken Hatfield of Arkansas. "We had our chances but didn't take advantage. This team left a tradition for teams in years to come. They never

doubted they'd win. Even on the last play, our players thought they'd win."

The victory allowed Auburn to salvage a 9-4 record for the season. Arkansas, a surprise contender for the Southwest Conference title, finished 7-4-1.

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COREBOARD

Basketball

Standings

Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
25	5	.833	—
22	8	.726	3
17	13	.563	8
13	17	.433	12
12	20	.375	14

Central Division

20	11	.445	—
14	17	.453	3 1/2
15	14	.517	4
12	18	.400	7 1/2
10	20	.333	10
4	31	.113	22

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Denver	18	(1)	.421	—
Houston	17	13	.563	1 1/2
Portland	14	16	.500	3 1/2
Utah	14	16	.469	4 1/2
San Antonio	14	17	.453	5
Kansas City	14	17	.393	6 1/2

Pacific Division

L.A. Lakers	20	10	.667	—
San Diego	16	14	.533	4 1/2
Portland	14	16	.467	4
L.A. Clippers	17	17	.452	6 1/2
Seattle	14	16	.469	5 1/2
Golden State	10	19	.345	9 1/2

Thursday's Results

Portland	32	33	33	35—129
San Antonio	37	34	34	35—41

Game Notes

Portland (11-13) at San Antonio (11-14) 2-43, 34-36, 37-32, 35-31. Portland 74-73 3/4. T. Robertson: Portland 40 (Bowie), 41-42, 37-32, 35-31. San Antonio 40 (Gibson), 37-32, 35-31, 37-32, 35-31 (Vielstuef) 74-73 3/4. Portland 7

